Fertilisers Consumption

1234. SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the stock of fertilisers is mounting;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to step up its consumption;

(c) whether it is likely to have any impact on future production; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to consider any change in pricing policy of fertilisers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILISERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) No sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) No sir.

(d) There is no proposal under consideration at present regarding change in the existing pricing policy of Fertilisers.

Survey for Gold in Kerala

1235. SHRI M. A. BABY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the G.S.I. have conducted field season survey in Manjeri area of Malappuram district of Kerala gold deposits; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MAKHAN LAL FOTEDAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Detailed examination of Sulphide bearing Quartz Veins near Manjeri in Malappuram district, Kerala was carried out during the Field Seasons 1982-83, 1983-84, and 1984—85. The work was also carried out in Monjeri—Wandur area during Field Season 1986-87 and 1987-88. An area of 510 sq. km. was mapped on 1:25,000 scale and 215 samples were collected for gold determinations. The work revealed presence of a few old workings and some samples from these areas have indicated minor presence of gold. Further study is in progress.

Survey for Gold in West Bengal

1236. DR. R. K. PODDAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Geological Survey of India have conducted any survey for gold in Rajagram—Duarsini area of Purulia district of West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any likelyhood to conduct any survey in other area of West Bengal; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MAKHAN LAL FOTEDAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Geochemical and geophysical surveys and test drilling over a few airborne EM anomalies around Rajagram and Duarsini during 1985-86 field season have indicated sulphide mineralisation with associated specks of gold. Reconnoitory traverses in the area have also brought to light a number of quartz veins with visible specks of gold. Investigation is being continued during the present 1987-88 field season (Ist Oct. 1987 to 30th Sept., 1988).

(c) and (d) There is no other programme for survey for gold in other areas of West Bengal by the Geological Survey of India during 1987-88 Field Season. However, the GSI is engaged in carrying out other mineral investigations in West Bengal such as investigations for tin-tungsten and apatite in Purulia district and base-metals in Purulia, Bankura and Medinipur districts.

Import of Newsprint

1237. DR. R. K. PODDAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the total quantity of newsprint imported during the year 1987-88 and the amount involved?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): The total quantity of newsprint imported by the State Trading Corporation of India during the year 1987-88 was 2,43,968 metric tonnes valued at Rs. 182.87 crores.

Administrative Reforms Commission

1238. SHRI NARAYAN KAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what are the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission to ablish the direct recruitment in Class II (Group-B) posts;

(b) whether it is a fact that as per recommendation of the ARC the recruitment rules of Assistant Engineers in CPWD has been amended but the direct recruitment rules of Assistant Engineers has not yet been abolished;

(c) if so, the reason of such action of Government; and

(d) the action Government contemplate to take in near future on this account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Commission recommended that the direct recruitment to class-II posts whose incumbents perform duties similar to those allotted to Junior Class I Officers may be abolished. Such posts may be filled entirely by promotion.

(b) and (c) The recruitment rules of Assistant Engineers in CPWD have not been amended, but the direct recruitment to the grade of Assistant Engineers (Group-B) has been suspended since 1972, and based on the recommendation of 3rd Pay Commission Limited Departmental Examination has been introduced from Feb., 1977 for promotion in the grade of Assistant Engineer from the grade of Junior Engineer.

(d) No change is contemplated in the near future.

Change in Fuel Technology for Steel Mills

1239. DR. R. K. PODDAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a change in fuel technology for the steel mills;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof,

(c) whether these reconsideraions are as a sequel to the foreign technologies; and

(d) whether this new technology will be beneficial to the national economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The fuel technology for steel plants is under review with regard to economics of using imported coal in place of indigenous coal and natural gas, due to its improved availability in different parts of the country.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes Sir. This will prove beneficial to national economy as it is expected to improve the productivity of the plants and the quality of the steel products.

Information Minister's Conference

1240. SHRI MOHAMMED AMIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what are the suggestions put forward by the different States in the

Information Ministers' Conference held on the 25th May, 1988 at New Delhi; and

(b) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b) The suggestions received from States and Union Territories were incorporated in the Agenda of the Conference held on 25th May, 1988. The recommendations made by the Conference are at Annexure (*See* Appendix CXLVII, Annexure No. 51). The implementation of these recommendations is a continuing process.

Setting up of Film Centre in West Bengal

1241. SHRI MOHAMMED AMIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Film Centre in West Bengal with the help of National Film Development Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) to (c) The National Film Development Corporation has already set up a film centre at Behala, Calcutta with the latest sophisticated film equipments for post-production facilities like dubbing, recording and editing etc. It also provides 16 mm. cameras and recorders for location shooting for the benefit of Producers in Eastern Region. In addition, West Bengal Government has also set up a film processing laboratory at Salt Lake, Calcutta.

Construction of buildings by Delhi Police at Kapurthala plot

1242. SHR THOMAS KUTHIRAVATTAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has got any representation from the Chief Minister of Kerala regarding the construction of buildings by Delhi Police at "Kapurthala Plot" in Delhi city which belongs to the Government of Kerala;

(b) what action has been taken thereon; and

(c) by when this land will be returned to Kerala Government and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c) Letters from Chief Minister of Kerala regarding Kapurthala Plot have been received. The total area of the plot is 6.05 acres, out of which an area of 2.164 acres has already been handed over to Govt. of Kerala. The remaining area measuring 3.886 acres is under occupation of Delhi Security Police. This land will become available for handing over to Govt. of Kerala after the Security Police have been provided alternative accommodation.

दिल्ली के मंडल सं० 43 में नये राशन कार्ड जारी किये जाने में विलम्ब

1243. **श्री सुनील कुमार पट्टनायक** : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति विभाग, दिल्ली प्रशासन के मंडल 43 के अधीन निरीक्षकगण आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त होने के 10 दिन बाद भी नया राशन कार्ड जारी नहीं करते, जबकि नियमानुसार खाद्य निरीक्षकों को नये राशन कार्ड 3 दिन के बाद आवेदकों के घर पहुंच देने चाहिएं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले छः मास के दौरान उन निरीक्षको की संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने 10 दिनों के पश्चात् भी राशन कार्ड जारी नहीं किये हैं ; और

(ग) उनका मासवार ब्यौरा क्या है और विहित समय सीमा मे राशन कार्ड जारी न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री डी० एल० बैठा) : जी नहीं । आमतौर पर, जहां आवेदन पत्र संबंधित कागजात के साथ पूरे होते हैं, खाद्य कार्ड निर्धारित समय के भीतर जारी कर दिये जाते हैं । तथापि, कुछ मामलों मे, जहां नये आवेदन पत्र के साथ अपेक्षित सूचना कागजात नहीं होते है अथवा जहां पतों का पता नही लग पाता है या मकानों पर ताले लगे होते हैं, अवश्य देरी हो जाती है ।

(ख) और (ग) कुछ मामलों में मुख्यतया ऊपर पैरा (क) में दिये गये कारणों से देरी हुई है ।

महीना	मामलों की संख्या
फरवरी, 1988	10
मार्च, 1988	6
अप्रैल, 1988	7
मई, 1988	4
जून, 1988	16
जुलाई, 1988	8
योग :	51

यहां यह भी उल्लेखनीय है कि सर्किल संख्या 43 के क्षेत्राधिकार के तहत, केवल यमुना विहार तथा भजनपुरा के एक हिस्से को छोड़कर, आने वाला सारा क्षेत्र अनधिकृत है और उसका तेजी से विस्तार हो रहा है । अधिकतर या तो मकानों पर म्यूनिसिपल नम्बर नहीं हैं अथवा गली संख्या नहीं दी गई है और उनका व्यवस्थित ढंग से निर्माण नहीं किया गया है । इससे क्षेत्र निरीक्षकों का ठीक प्रकार से जांच करने का कार्य और कठिन हो जाता है । कभी-कभी केवल एक आवेदन के मामले मे, आवेदक का पता लगाने के लिये सारी कालोनी में छानबीन करनी पड़ती है ।

Economical assistance to SC/ST families

1244. SHRI NARAYAN KAR: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state total number of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes families who have been economically assisted during the first phase of the Seventh Five Year Plan at the end of December, 1987—Statewise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): A statement showing total number of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes families, economically assisted during the period from April, 1985 to December, 1987, State/U.T.-wise is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

No. of SC/ST families economically assisted during the first phase of Seventh Five Year Plan beginning from April, 1985 to December 1987

S. No.	States/UTs	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	791555	262579
2.	Assam	37636	51826
3.	Bihar	694613	347394
4.	Goa*	3686	1791

*Includes Daman and Diu (UT) also.
N.A. — Not applicable

1	2	3	4
5.	Gujarat	126339	192627
6.	Haryana	119902	N.A.
7.	Himachal Pradesh	77901	11697
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	7812	N.A.
9.	Karnataka	276612	28215
10.	Kerala	125349	13351
11.	Madhya Pradesh	510335	611080
12.	Maharashtra	296804	239238
13.	Manipur	917	12411
14.	Orissa	249816	347099
15.	Punjab	155821	N.A.
16.	Rajasthan	331879	211329
17.	Sikkim	3314	9791
18.	Tamil Nadu	581997	26486
19.	Tripura	13687	27594
20.	Uttar Pradesh	1030212	11552
21.	West Bengal	678530	200309
22.	Chandigarh	1208	N.A.
23.	Delhi	20439	N.A.
24.	Pondicherry	6380	N.A.
25.	A. & N. Islands	N.A.	2345
	TOTAL :	6142744	2608714

Minerals Based Industries

1245. SHRI NARAYAN KAR : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) what are the number of mineral-based industries set up so far in different State with their locations; and

(b) what is the number of such industries proposed to be set up, State-wise, during the remaining period of the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MAKHAN LAL FOTEDAR) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table if the House.

Funds for the development of women and children in rural areas

1246. SHRI NARAYAN KAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the funds allocated to the

States under the programme to the states under the programme "Development of women and children in rural areas" during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI): The requisite information is given in the Statement annexed.

Statement

Funds Released under Development of Women and Children In Rural Areas from 1985-86 to 1987-88 (Government of India and UNICEF share)

(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	41.52	23.84	12.12
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1.22	..	15.20
3	Assam	25.17	10.10	11.66
4	Bihar	53.21	67.66	30.30
5	Goa	2.13	5.47	6.38
6	Gujarat	23.41	28.17	10.83
7	Haryana	15.15	24.20	2.02
8	Himachal Pradesh	13.26	13.65	10.10
9	Jammu & Kashmir	9.18	10.10	10.10
10	Karnataka	27.87	27.42	10.10
11	Kerala	23.21	10.10	19.72
12	Madhya Pradesh	18.60	62.25	74.78
13	Maharashtra	19.38	20.20	40.40
14	Manipur	6.50	10.10	..
15	Meghalaya	6.25	..	..
16	Mizoram	1.82	7.74	2.78
17	Nagaland	7.34	11.18	..
18	Orissa	40.40	68.04	56.66
19	Punjab	22.90	53.31	..
20	Rajasthan	33.33	31.31	12.63
21	Sikkim	7.76	..	..
22	Tamil Nadu	25.87	43.44	44.99
23	Tripura	11.66	10.10	..

1	2	3	4	5
24	Uttar Pradesh	58.76	75.01	95.80
25	West Bengal	11.42	10.26	30.30
	UNION TERRITORIES			
1	A & N Islands	..	..	..
2	Chandigarh	..	..	..
3	D & N Haveli	..	..	..
4	Delhi	0.77	..	..
5	Daman & Diu	..	..	..
6	Lakshadweep	1.59	..	3.04
7	Ponchdicherry	0.76	7.60	6.41
	GRAND TOTAL :	510.44	631.25	506.26

Expansion of Air network in West Bengal

1247. SHRI MOSTAFA BIN QUASEM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether All India Radio network provided in West Bengal is less as compared to many other States; and

(b) if so, the steps taken so far to expand the existing A.I.R. net-work in West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHR H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) No, Sir. The existing All India Radio Stations at Calcutta, Kurseong and Siliguri already provide 100 per cent coverage to the State of West Bengal.

(b) The power of the Siliguri Transmitter has been recently upgraded to 200 KW MW. Moreover, during the 7th Plan, two new Radio Stations, viz. Asansol and Murshidabad, are to be set up. There are also schemes to upgrade the power of the three transmitters at Calcutta and the existing transmitter at Kurseong.

Cultivation of Mustard

1248. SHRI NARAYAN KAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to increase the cultivation of mustard on large scale?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : Two Centrally Sponsored Schemes, namely, National Oilseeds Development Project (NODP) and Oilseeds Production Thrust Project (OPTP) are in operation in agro-climatically potential areas of the States of Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himchl Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal for the development of rapeseed-mustard. Under Oilseeds Production Thrust Project financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 426.3 lakhs has been provided to the States for various critical inputs in order to induce the farmers to take up the cultivation of rapeseed-mustard on large scale, during 1988-89. Similarly under National Oilseeds Development Project a sum of Rs. 1476.7 lakhs has been allocated to the concerned States

for development of oilseeds including Rapeseed-Mustard during 1988-89.

Harijans entry barred into Nathdwara Temple

1249. SHRI YALLA SESI BHUSHANA RAO : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Harijans are barred from entry into the Nathdwara temple near Udaipur;

(b) whether it is a fact that one who desires to enter the temple must wear the Kanthi given by the Tiqalat of his nominee; and

(c) whether the persons who refuse to wear Kanthi given by Tikayat are not allowed to enter into the temple and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) There is no ban on the entry of Scheduled Castes into Nathdwara temple near Udaipur.

(b) and (c) The information is under collection from the Government of Rajasthan.

Performance Appraisal Scheme at Indian Iron and Steel Company

1250. DR. R. K. PODDAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that a new scheme for performance appraisal at IISCO, Burnpur works has been introduced;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that such scheme are violative of the constitution; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken or proposed to be taken by Government for its withdrawal ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MAKHAN LAL FOTEDAR) : (a) Performance Appraisal Scheme for executives is already in vogue in IISCO. A Performance Appraisal Scheme for the ministerial and supervisory employees has now also been introduced in the Company in line with similar scheme in the other steel plants of SAIL.

(b) The Performance Appraisal Scheme is designed to identify the strengths and developmental needs of employees and also to eventuate potential for growth.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Employees Association of the National Council for Safety in Mines, Dhanbad

1251. DR. R. K. PODDAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from National Council for Safety in Mines Employees' Association, Dhanbad in November, 1987;

(b) if so, what are the submissions made therein; and

(c) what remedial steps have been taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Association requested for continuance and strengthening of the National Council for Safety in Mines. They also requested that if the Council was to be wound up, some alternative arrangements might be made to absorb the employees in some other Government Organisation.

(c) Safety is primarily a management function. A substantial programmes on mines safety has in fact been taken on hand by Coal India Limited after the nationalisation of coal mines. The National Council for Safety in Mines has also not been able to devote its attention to the unorganised sector in mining, on account of lack of resources. It has, therefore, been decided by the Government that the National Council for Safety in Mine should be wound up. In the organised sector. the management should themselves be made responsible for safety education. As regards unorganised sector, the Directorate General of Mines Safety should be given the

responsibility and the organisation of the Directorate General of Mines Safety should be suitably strengthened for the purpose.

The employees of the Council will be compensated as per law, at the time of winding up of the Council.

Cultivation of Patato

1252. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the potato growers, particularly in North India, faced financial disaster due to high yield of the crop, lack of storage facility resulting in force sell at rock bottom price; and

(b) if so, what steps are being contemplated to ensure proper return to potato growers and discourage any trend to restrict cultivation of the crop out of frustration, if resorted to in the future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) There was a decline in the price of potato in Northern States such as Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana during post harvest period in 1988 due to increase in production in some areas.

(b) Government of India has introduced market intervention scheme with NAFED, as the nodal agency to procure potato at a reasonable price from the growers.

Suspension/Dismissal of DDA Officials

1253. DR. MOHD HASHIM KIDWAI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of officials and employees of D.D.A. suspended or dismissed during the last three years;

(b) what are the details of charges and action taken against those officials and employees during the suspension; and

(c) whether any of the dismissed persons have been reinstated, if so, what are the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). 170 officials/employees of the Delhi Development Authority were suspended or dismissed during the period 1-4-85 to 31-7-88 for various irregularities such as corruption/*mala fide* intentions, misconduct, laxity in supervision, negligence in the performance of duties, wilful/unauthorised absence etc. Suitable action for minor/major penalty proceedings has been initiated against the officials/employees wherever after investigation they have been prima-facie found irresponsible/guilty.

(c) No, Sir.

Mushairas and Kavi Sammelans on All India Radio/Doordarshan

1254. DR. MOHD HASHIM KIDWAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Mushairas and Kavi Sammelans broadcast/telecast from the different stations of All India Radio and Doordarshan Kendras from January 1986 to June, 1988;

(b) the number of poets who broadcasted in these Mushairas and Sammelans alongwith their names; and

(c) the amount of remuneration paid to these poets during this period?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) to (c) There are a large number of All India Radio Stations/Doordarshan Kendras broadcasting/telecasting Hindi/Urdu Programmes. The details of Sammelans/Mushairas broadcast/telecast in the All India Radio/Doordarshan network by these stations are not maintained centrally in a compiled form.

Fair price and mobile shops in the country

1255. DR. MODH. HASHIM KIDWAI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fair price shops and mobile shops in the country State-wise and Union territory-wise till 31st March, 1988;

(b) the number of complaints received abou the irregular supply and adulteration;

(c) the details of action taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to expand and streamline mobile shops in the rural areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA): (a) A statement indicating the Statewise distribution of fair price shops and mobile vans is given in the Annexure. [*See* Appendix CXLVII, Annexure No. 52].

(b) and (c) A number of complaints have been received regarding irregular supply etc. These have been forwarded to the concerned State Governments/UT Administrations for appropriate action since administration of Public Distribution System is their responsibility. The Central Government has also issued instructions to State Governments/UT Administrations to exercise constant monitoring & vigilance regarding supplies through the PDS.

(d) States and UTs have been advised that in areas which cannot be covered by static fair price shops mobile vans may be introduced to cover the consumers residing in hilly, remote, far-flung, desert, tribal and inaccessible areas. There is also a Central Sector Plan Scheme for giving financial assistance to States for purchase of vans to be operated as mobile fair price shops. During the three years 1985-86 to 1987-88 an amount of Rs. 397.20 lakhs was released to various States/UTs for purchase of 177 mobile vans.

Fair price and mobile shops in the country

1256. DR. MOHD HASHIM KIDWAI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the daily demand of cheese and butter in Delhi and New Delhi;

(b) whether the supply is adequate to meet the demand;

(c) if not, what steps are being taken by Government to increase the production of these item;

(d) the percentage adulteration in cheese and butter detected; and

(e) the details of the steps taken by Government against adulteration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c) The estimated demand of cheese and butter in Delhi and New Delhi is not known. However this Ministry has not received any report of short supply of these items in Delhi and New Delhi at present.

(d) and (e) Table below indicates the number of samples lifted, found adulterated and the action taken in the matter:—

No. of samples lifted (1-1-85 to 31-7-1988)	Found adulterated	Action taken
Butter-20	1	Warning issued to vender.
Cheese-6	2	Prosecutions have been launched.

Milk production in Orissa

1257. SHRI BASUDEB MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the share of Orissa to the total milk production in the country;

(b) the number of cooperative milk societies working at the village level and quantity of milk produced by the societies in all over the State;

(c) whether the central assistance has been sought by the states for setting up the Dairy Development project; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The share of Orissa to the total milk production in the country is about 0.7961 per cent during 1986-87.

(b) As on March, 1988, 458 Anand Pattern Village level Cooperative Societies were organised in Orissa. The milk production figure from Societies is not available.

(c) and (d) The State Government of Orissa have submitted a proposal to implement a dairy project with assistance from Swiss Development Cooperation. The proposal has been referred to Swiss Development Cooperation for their Consideration.

Fish production

1258 SHRI BASUDEB MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has made commendable progress in fish production largely due to success of co-operative moment in Pisciculture;

(b) if so, the number of cooperative fishery societies in the country and quantity of fish produced by these societies;

(c) the amount allotted and target fixed for production of fish during the 7th Five Year Plan period; and

(d) the steps taken to boost production and incentive given to fishermen for higher production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b) There are 1 National level, 68 State/Central/District level and 7542 primary level fisheries cooperative societies in the country (as on 30-6-1985), with an annual turn over of Rs. 40.28 crore The contribution of the fishery cooperative societies to the total fish production is not very significant

(c) Total amount allotted for fisheries—Rs. 569.54 crore

Fish production target—32.50 lakh tonnes.

(d) The Government have introduced a number of production oriented schemes for increasing fish production by giving the required incentives, as furnished below:

(i) Establishment of 200 Fish Farmers' Development Agencies for development of intensive fish farming in rural tanks and ponds. Under this scheme the fish farmers/fishermen are given financial assistance in the form of subsidy limited to 25 per cent of the total cost for fish pond improvement and first year inputs subject to a ceiling of Rs. 5000 per ha. The subsidy for Scheduled Tribe fish farmers is given at a rate of 50 per cent of the cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 10,000 per ha.

(ii) Infrastructural Development for Fish Seed Production: 35 commercial fish seed hatcheries have been set up for making available quality fish seed to the fishermen/farmers for pisciculture.

(iii) An Integrated Brackishwater Fish Farm Development scheme is in operation in selected maritime States during the VII Plan, for development of brackishwater fish/prawn farming through Brackishwater Fish Farmers' Development Agencies, establishment of prawn seed hatcheries etc. The scheme provides for extending financial incentives to fish farmers at the rate of 25 per cent subsidy for capital cost and total cost of inputs limited to Rs. 30,000 per ha under the Brackishwater Fish Farmers' Development Agencies, component.

(iv) Motorisation of Traditional Craft: 5000 traditional craft are proposed to be motorised during the 7th Plan. Subsidy limited to Rs. 7,500 per boat

to meet 50 per cent of cost per boat is given to the fishermen as incentive.

(v) Introduction of 202 improved beach landing craft. The fishermen are given subsidy limited to 50 per cent cost of the boat.

(vi) The Government are encouraging the introduction of a fleet of about 500 resource specific deep sea fishing vessels by import, charter, joint venture and indigenous construction. The incentives include soft loan facilities for acquisition of vessels; 33 per cent subsidy on the cost of indigenously constructed deep sea fishing vessels etc.

दिल्ली में उचित मूल्य की दुकानें

1259. **श्री राम जेठमलानी :**
श्री राम नरेश यादव :

क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आबादी में हो रही वृद्धि को देखते हुये दिल्ली में उचित मूल्य की दुकानों की संख्या पूर्णत: अपर्याप्त है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो आबादी को ध्यान में रखते हुये दिल्ली में ऐसी कितनी दुकानों की जरूरत है तथा वर्तमान में वस्तुत: ऐसी कितनी दुकानें चल रही है ; और

(ग) इन दुकानों की संख्या में वृद्धि न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी.एल. बैठा) : (क) और (ख) संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दिल्ली में (31-7-1988 को) 3394 उचित दर की दुकानें काम कर रही हैं । जिसे अपर्याप्त नहीं समझा जाता है, तथापि, जब भी आवश्यकता होती है अतिरिक्त उचित दर की दुकानें खोली जाती हैं । प्रशासन ने 1987-88 के दौरान 176 तथा 1988-89 की पहली तिमाही के दौरान 80 नई उचित दर की दुकानें खोली है । चलती-फिरती दुकानों के जरिये भी आवश्यक वस्तुएं वितरित की जाती हैं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Ambitious rice production programme

1260. SHRI BASUDEB MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up an ambitious programme to raise Rice production by 1990;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) what are the strategies adopted in increasing production in irrigated and non-irrigated areas;

(d) whether Government have given any special allocation to the States identified for increase in rice production; and

(e) if so, the amount allocated to different states, state-wise for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b) To raise the rice production by 1989-90, the Government of India have formulated a "Special Foodgrains Production Programme—Rice" for implementation from 1988-89 in 106 districts spread over to 13 States. Besides this a "Special Rice Production Programme" is under implementation from 1985-86 in 430 selected blocks in Assam, Bihar, Eastern Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Eastern Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. From this year, 1988-89, this programme has been extended to 9 blocks in Tripura also.

(c) The strategies adopted are to (i) increase the coverage under location specific High Yielding Varieties; and (ii) propagate the adoption of improved rice production technology with better and efficient use of resources, through better supply of inputs extension services and improvement of infrastructural facilities.

(d) and (e) The State-wise allocations for implementation of "Special Rice Production Programme" and Special Foodgrains Production Programme—Rice, during 1988-89 are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

State-wise Financial Allocations for implementation of Special Rice Production Programme and Special Foodgrains Production Programme—Rice during 1988-89

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

State	Outlay under Special Rice Production Programme*	Outlay under Special Foodgrains Production Programme—Rice
Assam	185.00	73.67
Bihar	590.00	362.21
Madhya Pradesh	200.00	343.20
Uttar Pradesh	510 00	726.00
West Bengal	350 00	205.92
Orissa	315.00	151.39
Tripura	45.00	..
Andhra Pradesh	..	306.80
Gujarat	..	153 25
Haryana	..	192.28
Karnataka	..	306.80
Maharashtra	..	268.76
Punjab	..	
Tamil Nadu	..	306.80
TOTAL	2195.00	35.1239

*States provide matching contribution as the expenditure under the scheme is shared on 50 : 50 basis.

Allotment of rice to Nagaland

1261 SHRI S. C. JAMIR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the monthly allotment of rice to Nagaland State and whether the present quota is adequate to meet the requirements of the State;

(b) whether it is a fact that essential commodities like rice, wheat and cement are not reaching the people for whom they are meant for;

(c) if so, what measure Central Government have suggested to the State Government for proper utilisation of such commodities; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that complaints were made for scarcity of essential commodities in the State by any group or organisation to the Central Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA): (a) The present monthly allotment of rice to Nagaland is 9,000 MTs, which is considered to be adequate to meet the PDS requirements of the State.

(b) and (c) The responsibility of enforcement and distribution of essential items is that of the concerned State Government. In view of this, all the State and U.T. Administrations have been advised by the Central Government, from time to time, to strengthen their monitoring arrangements and intensify their enforcement efforts, to ensure that these items reach the people for whom they are meant.

(d) In the North Eastern region including Nagaland, supply of essential commodities, at times, gets disrupted due to floods, bandhs, movement constraints etc. To tackle the peculiar problems of this area, close monitoring of Supplies of essential commodities is done by the Central as well State Govts., and corrective measures are taken whenever required.

No complaint regarding scarcity of essential commodities in the State has been received by the Department of Civil Supplies, from any Group or Organisation in the recent past.

Coca Cola in the country

1262. DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state whether Government propose to allow "Coca-Cola" or any other soft drink with foreign collaboration into the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): No proposal for the manufacture of "Coca-Cola" is under consideration of the Government. The proposal of M/s Punjab Agro Industries Corporation for the manufacture of various processed foods and soft drink concentrates in collaboration with M/s Pepsico Incorporated of U.S.A. is still under the consideration of the Government.

Child labour in the country

1263. DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state what is the number of child labour in the country, if so, what steps have been taken to prevent the same?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): According to the projections made by the Planning Commission the labour force in the age group 5-14 years in the country, as on 1st March, 1985 was 17.58 million. Government have taken the following measures to reduce and gradually eliminate child labour:—

(i) The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 has been enacted to prohibit the employment of children below 14 years of age in certain hazardous employments.

(ii) A National Child Labour Policy has been announced which, *inter alia*, proposes to set-up projects to benefit child workers in areas of high child labour concentration. The projects among other things provide for withdrawal of child workers from hazardous employments and giving them the benefits of non-formal education, health care, vocational training, nutrition etc., and raising the income levels of their families.

(iii) Grants-in-aid are given to voluntary organisations to take up projects to benefit child workers.

Slow progress of urbanisation in the country

1264. DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government took note of the Aid India Consortium's Comments that India's urbanisation has been very slow reflecting the dismal shift in employment patterns; and

(b) if so what are the steps contemplated to redress the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Bauxite Mining project of the Bharat Aluminium company at Gandhamardhan hill in Orissa

1265. SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether mining project of the Bharat Aluminium Company at Gandhamardhan Hill in Orissa is in trouble due to the attitude of the Orissa Government; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to end the controversy and to settle matters with the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MAKHAN LAL FOTEDAR) (a) No Sir.

(b) The work on the Project has been held up due to local agitation since December 1985. On the suggestion of the Govt. of Orissa, an expert committee headed by Dr. B. D. Nagchoudhuri was appointed by the Govt. of India. After an in-depth study of the impact of the proposed development of Gandhamardhan Bauxite Project on ecology and environment of the area, the expert committee, *inter alia* recommended that the "bauxite mines in Gandhamardhan Hills be opened with as little de lay as possible." The Commitee also recommended to set up an Environmental Management Authority (E.M.A.) to ensure proper environmental protection measures The E.M.A. has been set up and it has met on three occasions. There is no controversy involving the State Govt. *vis-a-vis* the execution of the Project. Efforts are being made to resume work on the Project with the co-operation of the State Government.

Unauthorised use of scarce Newsprint

1266. SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have found unauthorised use of scare newsprint which includes black marketing and falsification of circulation figures by M/s. Indian Express Group of Newspapers; and

(b) if so, the details of the outcome of investigations and the steps taken to prevent such frauds?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) During a check of circulation, some instances of loan of newsprint by one publication of the Group to another have come to the notice of the Government.

(c) Appropriate action as per rules is being considered.

Exploitation of women workers in unorganised sector

1267. SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether women in the un-organised sector are being exploited mostly, with maximum work being extracted from them with minimum wages; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government ensure fair wages to these women workers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) and (b) The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (MWA) and the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 (ERA), apply to employments in the unorganised sector as well. While the MWA provides for the fixation and payment of minimum wages in scheduled employments, the ERA provides for the payment of equal wages to men and women for the same work or work of a

similar nature. Action on specific cases of violation of the provisions of these Acts are to be taken by the appropriate Governments as rovided in the resective Acts.

Crisis in Electronic Arc-furnace industry

1268. SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the electronic arc-furance industry is facing an acute shortage of raw-materials; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to ensure supply of raw material including imported scrap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) Steel Melting Scrap the only raw material used by electric are furnace units, which is in short supply indigenously. Adequate quantities of imported steel melting scraps are being made available to ensure that this industry does not face raw material shortage.

Pace of tribal development programmes

1269. SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pace of tribal development programmes in several States and Union Territories is very slow; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to safeguard the interests of the tribals and to ensure their economic upliftment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) While there has been good progress in implementation of tribal development programmes in the country, a lot more remains to be done.

(b) The programmes for tribal development in the States are reviewed periodically and the State Governments advised to take appropriate corrective action so as to ensure that the benefits of the development schemes reached the tribals. The flow of funds from the State Plan to Tribal sub-Plan as well as the quantum of Special Central Assistance released for tribal development have increased ever the years. A part of Special Central Assistance is also specifically allotted for compact area programme and for schemes benefiting primitive tribes and other vulnerable groups among tribals.

Study team for real causes behind the decreasing returns

1270. SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in comparison to other Government Departments, e.g. Railways, Defence, Posts, the productivity level, based on PLB of the Government of India Presses is going down year after years;

(b) whether Government propose to appoint a study team to find out the real causes behid the decreasing return; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The assessment of productivity of Government of India Presses during a particular year for the purpose of PLB made comparing it with the base year. It is a fact that in the Government of India Presses, productivity has been lesser than the base year 1976-77 during the years for which PLB has been paid to workers.

(b) and (c) A study team has already studied the working of the Government of India Presses and has suggested measures like better maintenance of machines, training of the operatives, timely and adequate supply of paper etc. to improve productivity. Steps have been taken/are being taken to improve productivity of the presses.

Hospital and other Institutions redressal Grievances of Employees Bill and Trade Union Industrial Disputes Act (Amendment) Bill

1271. PROF. SOURENDRA BHATTACHARJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister's attention has been drawn to the widespread protest from cross sections of working class and other sections of professional classes including teachers, educational workers, Doctors, hospital workers, Research scholars etc. against the Hospital and other Institutions (Redressal of Grievances) of Employees, Bill and the Trades Union and Industrial Disputes Act (Amendment) Bill; and

(b) whether Government would withdraw the Bills in deference to the popular protest against thesse bills?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) and (b) Divergent views have been expressed on the various provisions of the said Bill. However, as these Bills are now before Parliament, the viewpoints expressed thereon will, no doubt, be raised during the discussions in Parliament and dealt with there.

राष्ट्रीय फिल्म नीति

1272. **श्री सन्तोष बागड़ोदिया :** क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय फिल्म महासंघ ने दूरदर्शन के कायकरण के संबंध में हाल ही में एक ज्ञापन दिया है ; यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा फिल्म उद्योग की कठिनाइयों पर विचार करने और उन्हें सुलझाने के तरीके निकालने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार एक राष्ट्रीय फिल्म नीति बनाने का विचार रखती है ; यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री एच.के.एल. भगत) : (क) सरकार को हाल ही में भारतीय फिल्म महासंघ से एक पत्र प्राप्त हुआ था। महासंघ ने दूरदर्शन पर फिल्मों के टेलीकास्ट के लिये रायल्टी की दरों को बढ़ाने की मांग की। उन्होंने यह भी इच्छा व्यक्त की कि सरकार को टेलीकास्ट के लिये फिल्मों का चयन करने की प्रक्रिया में फिल्म उद्योग को भी शामिल करना चाहिये।

(ख) सरकार ने हाल ही में क्षेत्रीय केन्द्रों से फीचर फिल्मों के टेलीकास्ट के लिए दरें संशोधित की हैं। बच्चों की फिल्में, डाक्युमेंटरी फिल्में तथा चित्रहार किस्म के कार्यक्रमों में गीत और नृत्य के अनुक्रमों के टेलीकास्ट की दरों में भी हाल ही में संशोधन किया गया है। फिल्मों की चयन समिति से, जाने माने गैर सरकारी व्यक्ति पहले ही संबद्ध हैं।

(ग) इस मामले पर संपूर्ण माध्यम नीति के भाग के रूप में ध्यान दिया जायेगा।

Houses/flats allotted to political parties in Delhi

1273. SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to reply to Unstarred Question 1090 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 6th May 1988 and state:

(a) the number of houses/flats allotted to each political party separately for residential and office purposes; and

(b) the similar figures for allotments made by Delhi administration for accommodation under its control?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) A statement is enclosed (*See* below).

(b) Nil.

Statement

S.No.	Name of the party	Particulars of accommodation
1	2	3
1	All India Congress Committee(I)	3, Raisina Road and 1, Talkatora Road, 5, Raisina Road.
2	Janata Party	3, South Avenue Lane.
3	INTUC	1-B, Maulana Azad Road.
4	B.J.P.	11, Ashoka Road.
5	Lok Dal	15, Windsor Place.
6	D.P.C.C.(I)	2, Talkatora Road.
7	Delhi Mazdoor Congress	15-C, Market Road.
	Accommodation allotted to Political Parties for residential purposes.	
1	Lok Dal	Suite No. 1, 2 and S. Qr. No. 65, V.P. House.
2	CPI(M)	Suite No. 8 and 14, V.P. House.
3	B.J.P.	Suite No. 24 and 523, servant Qr. 56, V.P. House.
4	Janata Party	Suite No. 115, V.P. House, 416, V.P. House, 418 V.P. House.
5	CPI	Suite No. 119, 201-A & 309, V.P. House.
6	DMK	Suite No. 212, V.P. House.
7	Democratic Socialist Party***	Suite No. 310, V.P. House.
8	A.I.A.D.M.K.	Suite No. 513, V.P. House.
9	Congress Party in Parliament	YZ-43, Sarojini Nagar, C-401 & 402, Albert Square.
	* Accommodation placed at the disposal of the Congress Party in Parliament.	
		S. IV/209, R.K. Puram.
		S. IV/181, R.K. Puram.
		S. IV/892, R.K. Puram.
		J. 556, Mandir Marg.
		896, B.K.S. Marg.
		80-H, S. IV/DIZ Area.
		81-N, S. IV/DIZ Area.
		74-B, S. IV/DIZ Area.

***D.S.P. Party has ceased to exist. Hence action has been initiated to get the suite vacated.

Workforce in SAIL

1274. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of workforce in SAIL is surplus;

(b) if so, what percentage of the existing workforce with the integrated steel plants in the country (plant-wise) is surplus and what is the estimated annual expenditure being incurred on the surplus workforce;

(c) what is the yardstick to determine the workforce requied in the steel plants and whether Government have made any review to know how the workforce in the steel plants was recruited during the past three years making it surplus against the requirement, if so what is the result thereof; and

(d) the manner in which the surplus workforce is proposed to be deployed?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MAKHAN LAL FOTEDAR): (a) There is some surplus workforce in SAIL.

(b) In-house studies by the Industrial Engineering Department indicate a rough estimate of the present surplus workforce and exptnditure on it during 1987-88 as:—

	Percentage of surplus workforce	Expenditure in 1987-88 (Rs. in crores)
Bhilai Steel Plant	4	10.11
Durgapur Steel Plant	5	6.54
Rourkela Steel Plant	2	2 55
Bokaro Steel Plant	3	9.96
IISCO	8	8 18

(c) A preliminary assessment has been done of the worksforce required in Steel plants through in-house Industrial Engineering Department's studies. This has been done with reference to existing assets, but has assumed some improvement in work practices. Government have taken up the question of levels of manning in the steel plants and SAIL have attempted to regulate recruitment in the past three years. During this period the surpluses have in fact been reduced.

(d) After accounting for recruitments the surplus manpower will be retrained and redeployed to new areas of work to meet the requirements of improved technological practices.

Editing of Interviews

1275. SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report published in Indian Express of 10th June, 1988 to the effect that Lt. General M. Mayadas protested the way in which his views have been presented on the first part of Doordarshan's two-part programme on Bofors gun stating that the editing of his 32 minutes interview to 4 minutes was done in such a way that his views on how the four guns compared were distored, if so what are the reasons therefore; and

(b) whether Doordarshan would be asked to show the edited version to the person whose views were to be telecast for his approval?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) Yes, Sir. In a two-part 'Aajkal' programme on the Bofors Gun Issue produced by M/s. Communications Group. Delhi, interviews of several persons was recorded. One of the persons interviewed was Lt Gen. Mayadas. Keeping in view the main thrust of the programme. i.e. selection of the gun, about 4 minutes' statement of Gen. Mayadas was used in the programme. It was made amply clear by the producers of the programme before and after the recording that only 4-5 minutes of his statements

would be used in the programme. In this programme interviews, of six other persons were recorded for longer duration but much lesser footage was used. However particular care is taken that while editing the programmes the statements made by the interviewee are not distorted and the gist of what the interviewee intended to say is faithfully conveyed. Regarding General Mayadas's views on the choice of the gun which was the main thrust of the first part of the programme his views were fully telecast.

(b) No, Sir. It is not the general practice followed by Doordarshan.

Production of Vanaspati

1276. SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that production of Vanaspati is on a declining trend;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what corrective action is being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA): (a) There was a decline in the production of vanaspati during the months of April and May. However, the production has gone up in the month of June as shown below:

Month, 1988	*Production* (in tonnes)
February . . .	81,554
March	80,654
April	73,69
May	75,210
June	82,005

(b) and (c) One of the main reasons for the decline in production is the shortage of tinplates for packing of vanaspati. As a remedial measure, permission is being regularly granted for the use of non-ISI thoroughly cleaned second hand tin containers for packing of vanaspati. The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has also been asked to ensure expeditious clearance of pending applications for the manufacture of pouches for packing of vanaspati.

1277. [Tranferred to the 9th August, 1988.]

Introduction of mid-day programme

1278. SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce one hour mid-day programme on Doordarshan for housewives and retired persons; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. It has been decided to commence afternoon transmission from 1345 hrs. to 1445 hrs. on Mondays to Fridays. The programmes to be included in this transmission will be a mix of entertainment, utility and informative etc.

Setting up of district Centres to implement scheme for Handicapped

1279. SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up district Rehabilitation Centre to implement scheme to provide comprehensive and coordinated services to Handicapped persons living in rural areas; and

(b) if so how many centres have been set up so far State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) and (b) The District Rehabilitation Centre Scheme has

been set up pilo basis in 10 States and 10 Districts covering 2 primary Health Centres each. The Centres have been set up at the following places:—

(1) DRC, VIRAR, Thane District (Maharashtra);

(2) DRC, Kharagpur, District Midnapur (West Bengal);

(3) DRC, Chengalpattu, District Chengalpattu (Tamil Nadu);

(4) DRC, Sitapur, District Sitapur (Uttar Pradesh);

(5) DRC, Mysore, District Mysore (Karnataka);

(6) DRC, Bhubaneswar, District Puri (Orissa);

(7) DRC, Bilaspur, District Bilaspur (Madhya Pradesh);

(8) DRC, Vijayawada, District Krishna (Andhra Pradesh);

(9) DRC, Kota, District Kota (Rajasthan);

(10) DRC, Bhiwani, District Bhiwani (Haryana).

The Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, has been entrusted with the job of evaluation of the project in consultation with the Planning Commission. Only after the evaluation is completed, a decision will be taken for expansion of the DRC Project on a large scale.

Law governing adulteration of food stuff

1280. SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Group has been constituted by the Delhi Consumer Council to study the laws governing the adulteration of food stuff;

(b) if so, what are the report of that Group;

(c) how many cases of adulteration have been brought into light so far;

(d) whether such type of groups have also been formed in other states to vigil over the adulteration of food stuff; and

(e) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA): (a) to (c) In its meeting held on 23-5-1988, the Delhi Consumer Protection Council has formed a Working Group on "Food Adulteration". The Group has not submitted its report so far. The report of this Group will be placed before the Delhi Consumer Protection Council in its next meeting. According to information furnished by Delhi Administration, 1738 samples were lifted in 1987-88, of which 281 were found adulterated.

(d) and (e) As per information available, the Tamil Nadu Consumer Protection Council has also constituted a Sub-Group on 'Prevention of Food Adulteration'. The Sub-Group will submit its report for consideration in the next meeting of the State Level Consumer Protection Council.

दिल्ली में अवैध खनन

1281. **श्री रजनी रंजन साहू :** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के आस पास अरावली पहाड़ियों में दिल्ली राज्य खनिज विकास निगम ने जिन इलाकों को खनन के लिये तय किया है उन इलाकों पर निगम के अधिकारियों की मिली भगत से अवैध खनन हो रहा है, जिससे सरकार को लाखों रुपये का नुकसान हो रहा है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इसे रोकने के लिये क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री माखन लाल फोतेदार) : (क) और (ख) दिल्ली राज्य खनिज विकास निगम के दायरे

के क्षेत्रों में अवैध खनन होने के कुछ उदाहरण प्रकाश में आये हैं; कथित अवैध खनन वाले कुछ क्षेत्र दिल्ली राज्य खनिज विकास निगम के परमिट/पट्टा क्षेत्रों के बाहर भी स्थित हैं।

अवैध खनन की रोकथाम के लिये स्थानीय पुलिस की मदद से यकायक छापे मारने की कार्यवाही बराबर की जा रही है तथा वर्ष 1987-88 के दौरान ऐसे 67 छापे मारे गये, जिनमें 110 ट्रकों को पकड़ा गया और 1,95,000/- रुपये का जुर्माना वसूल किया गया।

People crossing poverty line due to IRDP

1282. SHRI KAILASH PATI MISHRA:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of beneficiaries assisted under the Integrated Rural Development Programme since 1983-84, when the last survey for the estimated persons living below the poverty line was conducted; and

(b) the number of the persons estimated to have crossed above the poverty line due to IRDP, State-wise since 1983-84?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI): (a) Under IRDP, 187.22 lakh families have been assisted during 1983-88.

(b) According to concurrent evaluation survey for January—September, 1987, at the national level, of the old beneficiaries in the sample surveyed, about 61 per cent of the old families have crossed the poverty line of Rs. 3,500 and about 13 per cent the new poverty line of Rs. 6,400. According to this survey, State-wise percentage of families crossing the poverty line is given at Statement.

Statement

Percentage of families assisted under IRDP crossing the poverty line from out of sample of old beneficiaries—as per Concurrent Evaluation Study for January-September, 1987.

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs.	Percentage of persons crossing poverty line of	
		Rs. 3500	Rs. 6400
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	79.67	17.27
2	Arunachal Pradesh	42.22	6.11
3	Assam	82.83	28.28
4	Bihar	45.07	14.69
5	Goa	56.25	18.75
6	Gujarat	91.74	5.50
7	Haryana	25.79	1.89
8	Himachal Pradesh	71.67	31.67
9	Jammu & Kashmir	70.49	4 92
10	Karnataka	30.12	5.02

1	2	3	4
11	Kerala	41.36	5.3 6
12	Madhya Pradesh	53.51	8.12
13	Maharashtra	59.23	13.08
14	Manipur	86.78	19.83
15	Meghalaya	33.33	8.33
16	Mizoram	79.49	43 59
17	Nagaland	65.00	25 00
18	Orissa	47.19	10 67
19	Punjab	92.41	22 15
20	Rajasthan	53.61	14 17
21	Sikkim	10.00	0.00
22	Tamil Nadu	47.00	5 30
23	Tripura	98.31	23 73
24	Uttar Pradesh	68.15	11.76
25	West Bengal	71.25	12 08
26	A & N Islands	100.00	0.00
27	Chandigarh	100.00	45 00
28	D & N Haveli	100.00	0.00
29	Delhi	95.00	65.00
30	Daman & Diu	**	**
31	Lakshadweep	66·67	16 67
32	Pondicherry	45.00	15.00
	ALL INDIA	61.04	12.82

**— Included in Goa State.

Central schemes for development of backward classes

1283. SHRI SUBAS MOHANTY: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Central schemes for development of backward classes being implemented in Orissa during 1988-89; and

(b) the details of assistance given to voluntary organisation for development of backward classes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) The following are the Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes being implemented in Orissa for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during 1988-89:—

(1) Post-Matric Scholarships for SC & ST (2) Pre-Matric Scholarships for those engaged in the unclean occupations. (3) Book Banks for SC & ST (4) Girls hostels for SC & ST (5) Coaching and

Allied Schemes (SC & ST) (6) Aid to voluntary organisations (SC & ST) (7) Machinery for the implementation of the PCR Act, (8) Liberation of Scavengers and (9) Central assistance for Scheduled Castes Development Corporations.

In addition, Special Central Assistance to the Special Component Plan and the Tribal Sub-Plan is being provided to the Government of Orissa during 1988-89.

(b) Two voluntary organisations viz. 'Tagore Society for Rural Development' and 'Bharatiya Adamjati Sevak Sangh' were given financial assistance of Rs. 1 lakh during 1988-89 as 1st instalment of grant-in-aid for tribal development schemes.

Inclusion of Betre and Siberia in SC and ST list

1284. SHRI SUBAS MOHANTY: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa Government has recommended to include Betre and Siberia in the Scheduled caste list as people of these communities are treated as untouchables;

(b) if so, the details regarding the other economic development schemes launched by Orissa Government for the welfare of Scheduled Castes in that State; and

(c) the cooperation extended by Government for the welfare of these tribes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) The recommendation of the State Government of Orissa cannot be disclosed in the Public interest.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Setting up of Aluminium Authority of India

1285. SHRI K. V. THANGKABALU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up Aluminium Authority of India like Steel Authority of India Ltd.; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MAKHAN LAL FOTEDAR): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration.

(b) There are two primary producers of aluminium in the public sector and three in the private sector. Two public sector undertakings, namely Bharat Aluminium Company Limited and National Aluminium Company Limited are functioning independently. The prices of primary aluminium are statutorily controlled and while fixing the prices, the overall interests of the producers as well as the consumers are given due consideration. There is no distribution control over commercial grade aluminium metal. Moreover, Electrical Conductor Grade Aluminium is under distribution control. This policy has been working smoothly.

Change in the performance indicators of the SAIL

1286. KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Governemnt have decided to change the performance indicators of the Steel Authority of India Ltd. with effect from this year;

(b) if so, what is the genesis of the changes to be made; and

(c) the likely impact on the production target of Steel Authority of India Ltd.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Hot Metal and Crude steel production data are more accurate indicators of plant performance than saleable steel. Crude steel is the internationally accepted indicator of production performance. This has had no impact on the production target of Steel Authority of India Limited.

Verification of Membership of trade unions of port and dock workers of Major ports

1287. SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether verification of membership of trade unions for the year 1986 of port and dock workers in the ten major Ports was carried out;

(b) if so, for what purpose;

(c) what are the details of the verification membership of each of the trade unions and the names of the All India Federation to which it is affiliated and the concerned port;

(d) the details of the method used for the verification;

(e) whether the method was adopted after consulting the unions;

(f) whether any Federation or Union has raised objection on the verified membership; and

(g) if so, what action has been taken by the Chief Labour Commissioner on these objections?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The verification of membership of the Unions of Port and Dock Workers in major ports is conducted biennially for the purpose of giving representation to labour on the Port Trust Boards, Dock Labour Boards, Dock Workers' Advisory Committees, National Harbour Board etc. The verification of membership as on 31-12-1986 has been completed in respect of 9 out of 10 major ports.

(c) A statement indicating the verified membership of each of the unions in the nine major ports is enclosed [*See* Appendix CXLVII. Annexure No. 53]. The results of verification in the case of the Calcutta Port are awaited.

(d) and (e) The method adopted for the purpose of verification of the membership of Port and Dock Unions is based on the procedure for general verification of membership of Central Trade Union Organisations laid down by the 16th Session of the Indian Labour Conference held in May, 1958 and modified from time to time in consultation with the Central Trade Union Organisations. In the case of Ports and Docks, the general verification procedure stands modified to the extent that physical verification is done 100 per cent instead of 10 per cent and spot verification to the extent of 10 per cent instead of 2 to 5 per cent. In the current verification undertaken with 31-12-1986 as the date of reckoning, in terms of a direction from the Andhra Pradesh High Court on a Writ Petition filed by the Port and Dock Employees Association, Vishakhapatnam given on 27-6-1986, a provision was incorporated into the procedure for verification to obtain a written declaration from each of the workers spot verified as to the name of the Union to which he belonged. In the interest of uniformity, this procedure was extended to all the Major Ports with the exception of Calcutta where it was found not feasible.

(f) and (g) A representation has been received objecting to the inclusion of members who are not port and dock workers in the verified membership of a Union. The mebership of this category of workers is not taken into account for the purpose of giving representation to labour in the Port Trust Boards etc.

Prime Minister's talk with Farm Experts

1288. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the month of May 1988 Prime Minister had a number of talks with the farm experts;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and whether any measures to facilitate the spread of green revolution were also suggested in new areas: and

(c) if so, the decisions arrived at and whether any time bound policy has been prepared in respect of agriculture in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAMLAL YADAV): (a) and (b) The The Prime Minister met some experts informally. Some suggestions for increasing agricultural production were made by them.

(c) Government attaches the highest importance to agricultural production. Special thrust programmes for increasing the production of foodgrains oilseeds and pulses have already been introduced.

Crop Insurance scheme for all crops and farmers

1289. SHRI SHANKER SINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any demands have been made to make the Crop Insurance Scheme applicable to all crops, to non-loanee farmers also and claim assessment on the basis of the smallest unit;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon; and

(c) what is the Central share in the payment of claims to the farmers for the loss of crops under the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demands for extending the coverage of crop insurance to all crops and to non-loanee farmers have been examined by the Government. However, it has not been considered feasible to accept these demands. As regards the demand for claim assessment on the basis of the smallest unit, the implementing State Governments have the option to implement the scheme even at village level provided requisite yield data at that level for each of the insured crop are available and it is possible for State Governments to conduct the minimum number of crop cutting experiments in each of such notified village.

(c) The Central share in the payment of claims is two-third of the total claim.

Requirements of drinking water at Delhi

1290. PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what are the steps being taken to meet the water needs of the citizens of the metropolis in view of the acute water shortage in Delhi; and

(b) what are the plans formulated to meet water requirements of the coming decade in view of the fast development of Delhi into Megacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) The assessed requirement of water of Delhi at present is over 472 mgd and the present production of water is 409 mgd which is short by 63 mgd. Upto 2001 A.D. the requirement of water for Delhi has been projected as under:—

Year	Requirement
1990	592 mgd.
1995	702 mgd.
2001	1024 mgd.

The following works of immediate nature for augmenting Delhi Water Supply have been taken in hand:—

(i) Construction of 3 ranney wells in Alipur area to yield 12 mgd of water. One ranney well in Mayur Vihar is nearing completion. Its yield is expected to be 3 mgd.

(ii) Action has also been taken to construct 5 additional ranney wells in the basin of the Yamuna river. These 5 additional ranney wells will yield about 20 mgd of water.

(iii) Construction of 40 mgd water treatment plant at Wazirabad.

(iv) Construction of 12 mgd water Treatment Plant at Okhla.

In total, these will yield more than 70 mgd of additional water.

On Long-term basis following measures are being taken:—

(1) Exchange of 100 mgd of treated sewage affluent for raw water from Haryana.

(2) To seek water from the Tehri Dam in U.P.

(3) Construction of a storage dam at Kishau on the Tons river, a tributory of the Yamuna in U.P. and of a dam on the Giri river, a tributory of the Yamuna in Himachal Pradesh. 200 mgd of water is likely to become available to Delhi on the completion of the aforementioned projects.

Strengthening of Central Plant protection Institute, Hyderabad

1291. PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to strengthen the central plant protection institute at Rajendra Nagar, Hyderabad in view of the increasing menace of pest and insect attacks in the country; and

(b) if so, what specific steps are proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Strengthening will consist of additions to the teaching faculty and other staff, and additional infrastructural facilities like equipment, building, farms etc.

Anti-pollution schemes in Visakhapatnam Steel plant

1292. PROF. C LAKSHMANNA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the latest amount fixed for the development of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant;

(b) what part of the amount would be spent on the anti-pollution schemes of the steel plant; and

(c) what schemes have been suggested by the state pollution board and Central Environment Directorate in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MAKHAN LAL FOTEDAR): (a) Rs. 6849.70 crores as per fourth quarter, 1987 prices.

(b) Rs. 360 crores (approximately).

(c) Additional major anti-pollution measures suggested are as follows:—

(i) Monitoring of ambient air and water quality in and around the plant as well as Zoological Park and Kondakarla Lake;

(ii) Afforestation covering an area of 3,600 hectares, including 500-metre green belt along the boundary within the plant's acquired land;

(iii) Re-location of slag dump away from the sea-shore; and

(iv) Re-use of treated waste water for irrigation and afforestation areas.

Setting up of National Radio Station at Nagpur

1293. SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what are the advantages expected out of the installation of National Radio Station of 1000 KV transmitter at Nagpur;

(b) the area likely to be covered by this new transmitter;

(c) the expenditure incurred over this installation; and

(d) whether Government propose to install 20 or 25, 5 to 10 KV power A M transmitter at different regional centres in the country playing the same pre-recorded tapes at the same time?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

(SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) The main objective of establishing a dedicated national service with a 1000 KW transmitter at Nagpur is to make a beginning for separate broadcasting channel, exclusively for national programmes to cover major portion of the country during night time.

(b) The area served by this transmitter is 1613300 Sq. Kms.

(c) Rs. 1161.29 lakhs.

(d) For the present there is no such proopsal under consideration.

Land requisition for Housing

1294. SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the disputes relating to land requisition have been on the increase in the recent past;

(b) if so, whether several State Governments have acquired agricultural land for the purpose of housing;

(c) whether there is any criterion for declaring the agricultural land as non-agricultural; and

(d) if so, what are the norms in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

1295. [*Transferred to the 10th August*, 1988]

National research centre on cold water fisheries at haldwani

1296. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a National Research Centre on cold water fisheries is functioning at Haldwani in District Nainital of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the projects taken so far in this regard and progress of those projects; and

(c) the number of scientists and research fellows engaged in the above Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Centre has initiated two specific research projects, namely, (i) development of hatchery, nursery and production of stockable seed of golden mahseer at Bhimtal and (ii) productivity and fisheries of selected Kumaon Lakes.

(c) Four scientists under the leadership of Project Director are engaged in conducting these research projects.

शल्क लाख उद्योग का आधुनिकीकरण और राष्ट्रीयकरण

1297. **श्री राम अवधेश सिंह** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लाख उद्योग का आधुनिकीकरण तथा राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के साथ-साथ इसके विकास और निर्यात में वृद्धि करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या-क्या कदम उठाये जाने का विचार है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार स्टीक लाख पैदा करने वाले आदिवासी किसानों को हो रही बढ़ती हानि की पूर्ति के लिये न्यूनतम मूल्य निर्धारित करने का विचार रखती है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार आदिवासी किसानों को न्यूनतम मूल्य उपलब्ध कराने के लिये इसका एक आरक्षित भंडार कायम करने और इस संबंध में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में सट्टे बाजारी को समाप्त करने का विचार रखती है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्याम लाल यादव) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र

की जा रही है, और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

किराया नियंत्रण अधिनियम में संशोधन

1298. **श्री सत्यपाल मलिक** : क्या **शहरी विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रस्तावित किराया नियंत्रण अधिनियम में ऐसे व्यवसायिक भवनों को, जो कि अनेक वर्षों से बहुत कम किराये पर व्यावसायिक घरानों के कब्जे में है, उन्हें खाली कराने या उनका किराया वर्तमान दर पर लाने के लिये कोई उपबंध न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) ऐसे मामलों में इन व्यापारिक दुकानों के संबंध में तथा फ्लैट मालिकों को राहत दिलाने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार रखती है ?

शहरी विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख) वाणिज्यिक परिसरों के संबंध में दिल्ली भाटक नियंत्रण अधिनियम, 1958 के विद्यमान प्रावधानों को पर्याप्त समझा गया है तथा इस प्रकार, वाणिज्यिक भवनों को खाली करवाने के लिये संशोधी विधेयक में विशिष्ट प्रावधान करने की आवश्यकता महसूस नहीं की गई है । इसी प्रकार से अधिनियम की धारा 6 और 7 में उल्लिखित प्रावधानों को जहां तक मानक किराये का संबंध है, उपयुक्त पाया गया । तथापि, किसी परिसर के संबंध में प्रत्येक तीन वर्षों में किराये में 10 प्रतिशत वृद्धि करने के लिये एक नये प्रावधान का प्रस्ताव किया गया है । इससे भवन के रखरखाव की बढ़ी हुई लागत की क्षतिपूर्ति करके मकान मालिकों को राहत मिलेगी ।

पम्प सैटों और ट्रैक्टरों के मूल्य

1299. **श्री अश्विनी कुमार** : क्या **कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि किसानों को विभिन्न प्राधिकृत एजेंसियों/कम्पनियों से ट्रैक्टर और पम्प की खरीद करने पर खुले बाजार की तुलना मे अधिक धन व्यय करना पड़ता है, यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) इस प्रयोजन के लिये सरकार द्वारा किन-किन कम्पनियो/एजेंसियों को प्राधिकृत किया गया है ; और

(ग) विभिन्न श्रेणी के पम्प सैटों और ट्रैक्टरों के खुले बाजार में तथा सरकार द्वारा प्राधिकृत कम्पनियों के अलग-अलग मूल्य क्या हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्याम लाल यादव) : (क) ट्रैक्टरों और पम्प सैटों की बिक्री पर कोई मूल्य नियंत्रण नही है । ट्रैक्टरों और पम्प सैटों के मूल्य भिन्न-भिन्न होते हैं क्योंकि ये मूल्य अश्वशक्ति और उपकरणों की किस्म पर निर्भर होते हैं और ये एक निर्माता से दूसरे निर्माता के पास भिन्न-भिन्न किस्म के होते हैं । ट्रैक्टरों और पम्प सेटों की बिक्री निर्माताओं के डीलरों के माध्यम से की जाती है ।

(ख) सरकार ने पम्प सैटों और ट्रैक्टरों की बिक्री के लिये किसी भी कम्पनी को विशेष रूप से प्राधिकृत नहीं किया है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Employment for persons returning from Gulf countries

1300. SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indians who are employed in Gulf countries are returning since their jobs were over in the Gulf States; and

(b) if so, what is the package scheme Government propose to implement for giving employment to them?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) Yes, Sir.

The emigrants from the Gulf countries return once their period of contract is over.

(b) Government has not framed any package scheme for providing employment to returning emigrants.

Labours forced to join army in other country

1301. SHRI HARVENDRA SINGH HANSPAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the labour recruiting agencies in the country have been found violating the labour laws etc.;

(b) if so, the details of such agencies detected during the last one year;

(c) whether the most of the agencies after recruiting the labour are insisting to join army in other country instead of the actual work; and

(d) if so, what are the details in this regard and what action Government propose to contemplate in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) and (b) During 1987 registration certificates of six recruiting agencies were suspended and certificate of one agency cancelled for violation of the provisions of the Emigration Act, 1983;

(c) and (d) Government has received a complaint against only one Recruiting Agency who was indulging in the diversion of workers to Military Camps on arrival in the foreign country. A case has been registered against this recruiting agency by Delhi Police and three persons have been arrested. The Registration Certificate of the Recruiting Agency has been cancelled.

Publicity about BIS mark

1302. SHRI HARVENDRA SINGH HANSPAL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Standards Institution (ISI) has since been ceased and is replaced by Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS);

(b) whether the consumers are still not aware of this modification and insist on ISI mark goods;

(c) whether in view of public interest, Government propose to aware the consumers to buy only BIS mark goods and the details of the more consumer item likely to be included in the list of BIS; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No Sir. The reason is that though the name of the organisation has changed from Indian Standards Institution to Bureau of Indian Standards, the standard mark continues to be based on the familiar monogram ISI.

(c) Since the establishment of the Bureau, through a number of programmes on Doordarshan and All India Radio, activities of the Bureau are highlighted and consumers are made aware of the advantages of buying only ISI mark goods.

(d) Some of the new consumer items proposed to be included into the fold of Compulsory ISI Certification are as follows:-

(i) Synthetic detergents;

(ii) Clinical thermometers;

(iii) Infant foods;

(iv) Rubber Tubing for connecting LPG Cylinder and Stove; and

(v) Sphygommanometers.

In considering these proposals, problems relating to implementation, preparatory steps especially by small scale and tiny units and socio-economic consideration have to be kept in view.

Incentives to Orissa fishing industry

1303. KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken by Government to assist the Orissa fishing industry during the current year; and

(b) the incentives given to counter high price of diesel fuel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Under the Schemes mentioned below assistance has been given to Orissa during the current year as indicated against each:

Name of Scheme	Nature of Ass
(i) Motorisation of Traditional Craft	Rs. 3,01 875 as first instalment of subsidy for motorisation traditional craft has been released during 1988-89.
(ii) Introduction of Improved Beach Landing for Small Fishermen	Administrative sanction for introduction of 15 beach landing crafts has been issued in 1988-89.
(iii) *Minor Ports* Fish Landing Centre at Chandrabhaga	Rs. 1.00 lakh.
(iv) Fishery Industrial Estate at Chudamani	Rs. 1.50 lakh.
(v) Integrated Brackishwater Fish Farm Development at Sartha.	Rs. 63.750.

(b) Fishing vessels of 13.7-M in length and above and fitted with engine of net less than 150 HP are entitled to get excise duty rebate of 50 per cent on high speed diesel. Additional rebate of 50 per cent of excise duty on each 1.08 KL of diesel oil is also allowed for every one tonne of prawn exported. Moreover, duty free high speed diesel is also permitted to deep sea fishing trawlers approved as 100 per cent Export Oriented Units.

Measures to check over-fishing on West Coast

1304. KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to staee:

(a) what are the conservation measures taken with regard to over-fishing of Shrimp on the west coast; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the fishing units are in doldrum due to indiscriminate fishing and licensing; and if so, the steps being taken to reverse policies encouraging over-fishing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b) The expert view is that shrimp resources along the coast is exploited at the maximum sustainable yield levels. No further increase in fishing pressure by trawlers etc. is recommended. A Committee and a working group constituted at the national level by the Government of India during 1986 and 1987 respectively have recommended several measures for conservation of shrimp and prevention of over fishing. The reports of the Committee and the Working group are under examination.

Assistance to fishing industry in Tamil Nadu

1305. SHRI K. V. THANGKABALU: Will the Minsiter of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the declining shrimp catch off the coast of Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps being taken to assist the fishing industry in Tamil Nadu by way of cheaper fuel; etc?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: (a) The shrimp

production in Tamil Nadu during the last three years is as under:—

Year	Catch (In tonnes)
1985	8530
1986	8041
1987 (provisional) . . .	9320

The above data indicate that there is no decline of shrimp catch off the coast of Tamil Nadu. The marginal fall noticed in shrimp catch in 1986 is due to natural fluctuations.

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of drinking water in Tamil Nadu

1306. SHRI K. V. THANGKABALU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages without any source of drinking water in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the target for Tamil Nadu in Seventh Five Year Plan;

(c) what part of this target has been fulfilled so far; and

(d) the funds spent so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI): (a) to (c) As on 1-4-1985, there were 4882 problem villages (PVs) in Tamil Nadu to be provided with safe drinking water facilities in the Seventh Plan period. During 1-4-1985 to 31-9-1988, 1957 problem villages have already been covered, leaving 2925 problem villages to be covered in 1988-89 and 1989-90.

(d) The State Government has reported that an amount of Rs. 57.38 crores under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and Rs. 94.07 crores under the State Sector M.N.P. has been spent during 1-4-1985 to 30-6-1988.

Research on water Hyacinth

1307. DR. G. VIJAYA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any research studies have been conducted by the Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Bangalore for biological control of water Hyacinth and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that NDRI, Karnal, another ICAR Institute, had after years of research developed technology to use water Hyacinth as a valuable cattlefeed and if so, the details thereof indicating the quality of water Hyacinth actually used as cattlefeed;

(c) whether in view of (b) above Research and Development work at (a) above would not be counter productive; and

(d) whether there is any mechanism for research coordination amongst the ICAR Institutes/Agricultural Universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) Yes, Sir. Research conducted under the All India Coordinated Research Project on Biological control of crop pests and weeds at the Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Bangalore has successfully utilised two exotic natural enemies viz Neochetina eichhoriniae and Neochetina bruchi as effective biological control agents of water hyacinth under Bangalore conditions.

(b) Yes, Sir The possibilities of using water Hyacinth as a cattle feed have been investigated both at N.D.R.I. and other ICAR Institutions including State Agricultural Universities. After squeezing the water hyacinth plants to remove excess water, the top can be chopped, mixed with rice straw or sorghum/maize stover. This has been found to be palatable by pigs and other animals. Statistics on the usage

of the water hyacinth as cattle-feed is not available.

(c) No, Sir. Biological control of this weed is essential in water ways, irrigation channels, tanks etc. that have been blocked completely by the water hyacinth. These areas could have been otherwise beneficially used for fisheries, irrigation, navigation etc.

(d) A senior officer of the Indian Council of Agricultural research is normally on the boards of management/Executive Councils of State Agricultural Universities and of ICAR Regional Committees. Holding of workshops of coordinated projects periodically and of ICAR Regional Committees annually ensures required coordination between ICAR Institutes and Agricultural Universities.

Prices of garlic

1308. SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that garlic which was sold at fantastically high prices last year in various *mandis* has gone abegging this year and has no buyers even at ten to five per cent of the last year's prices;

(b) what is Government's estimate about the garlic yield in different States last year and this year; and

(c) what steps have been taken by the Central and State agencies to help the growers of garlic to obtain a fair price for their produce?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): The garlic prices in 1986-87 were abnormally higher due to lower production in 1985-86. Though the prices during the current year are lower than the last year, these prices are still higher as compared to normal years.

(b) The production of garlic in major States during 1985-86 and 1986-87 is given below:

State	('000 tonnes) 1985-86	1986-87
1. Bihar	5.0	5.7
2. Gujarat	15.8	13.4
3. Haryana	8.4	10.4
4. Madhya Pradesh	40.7	58.0
5. Maharashtra	25.5	29.6
6. Orissa	66.4	56.5
7. Uttar Pradesh	12.6	19.9
Others	15.2	12.5
ALL-INDIA	189.6	206.0

Similar estimates for 1987-88 are not yet available from all the States.

(c) Since the ruling market prices are at present reasonably at higher levels, there does not seem to be any need for market intervention.

Propagation and promotion of Sanskrit language

1309. SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the names of media programme which have been and are likely to be introduced on All India Radio and Doordarshan to propagate and promote the use of Sanskrit language as an integrating force for strengthening national unity and solidarity?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): All India Radio and Doordarshan do not introduce broadcast/telecast in languages with a view to propagating/promoting languages. Broadcasts in languages are made to serve the communication needs of listeners. Several stations of All India Radio broadcast programmes in Sanskrit to acquaint the listeners with the rich heritages and noble sentiments embodied

in Sanskrit literature and introduce them to the main current of India's cultural tradition mirrored in it. Doordarshan has recently introduced a weekly programme for 15 minutes in Sanskrit w.e.f. May 29, 1988. It is telecast on National Network in the morning transmission.

Wheat unfit for human consumption

1310. SHRI KAILASH PATI MISHRA:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts of overall loses suffered by the Food Corporation of India due to the sub-standard wheat sent from U.P. (namely Naini, Jhansi and Orai) to Mangalore in the years 1984 and 1985; the details of the results of investigations and disciplinary action taken in this regard;

(b) the losses suffered by the FCI during each of the last three years and the current year due to various malpractices in purchases, storage and transit operations of Foodgrains including substandard purchases pilferage, shortage etc; and

(c) the disciplinary actions taken against persons responsible and of those present committed to criminal proceedings for punishment during this period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA): (a) According to Audit, the Food Corporation of India incurred a loss of about Rs. 46 lakhs on freight, demurrage, cleaning/upgradation etc. relating to sub-standard wheat despatched from depots at Naini, Orai and Jhansi in UP Region to Mangalore. The FCI has initiated disciplinary action against 8 employees relating to despatches from Naini to Mangalore, against 12 employees for despatches from Jhansi to Mangalore and against 6 employees for despatches from Orai to Mangalore.

(b) The transit and storage shortages of foodgrains incurred by the FCI for the years 1984-85 to 1986-87 are given below:—

Year	Purchase Sales (Lakh MT)	Shortage (Lakh MT)	% of shortage over purchase sales
1984-85	295.14	5.72	1.94
1985-86	368.40	5.95	1.62
1986-87	398.96	6.51	1.63

(c) FCI has proceeded departmentally against its employees for the years from 1985 to 1988 as indicated below:—

Year	Number of employees proceeded against
1985	609
1986	823
1987	654
1988 (up to May, 1988)	306

Foodgrains Production

1311. SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the production of foodgrains during 1987-88, State wise and Union Territory-wise;

(b) to what extent each State/Union Territory has been able to achieve the targets fixed in this regard; and

(c) what specific steps were taken by Government to help the States to achieve the targetted production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI

SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The production of foodgrains, State-wise, during the year 1987-88 is given in the enclosed statement. (*See* below).

(b) The National foodgrains production target for 1987-88 was fixed at 160 million tonnes. In order to achieve the same only working targets were indicated to the States.

(c) The Government took the following steps to help the States in raising the production level:—

(i) Maximisation of productivity in assured areas such as irrigaed areas and rainfed areas with high rainfall;

(ii) Timely, easy and adequate supply of agricultural inputs, inclusive of imparting improved technology;

(iii) Increasing the coverage of area under high yielding varieties with proper plans for production and distribution of sufficient seeds;

(iv) Implementation of the National Programme on crops like Special Ri Production Programme in the Eastermn States, National Pulses Development Projects and other programmes on resource management through Small and Marginal Farmers Programmes an National Watershed Development Programme;

(v) Adoption of integrated plant protection measures;

(vi) Increasing the intensity of cropping through double, multiple and intercropping; and

(vii) Assuring remunerative prices for various food crops to the farmers and organisational support for sale of commodities at these prices.

Statement

Production of Foodgrains during 1987-88 (*Provisional*)

	(Lakh tonnes)
Andhra Pradesh	96.9
Assam	29.3
Bihar	93.7
Gujarat	11.6
Haryana	62.9
Himachal Pradesh	9.3
Jammu & Kashmir	9.3
Karnataka	59.0
Kerala	10.8
Madhya Pradesh	141 4
Maharashtra	109.4
Orissa	51.6
Punjab	170 1
Rajasthan	43.3
Tmail Nadu	75.8
Uttar Pradesh	280 2
West Bengal	99 0
Others	16 6
ALL INDIA :	1370.2

गोदामों में क्षतिग्रस्त हुआ अनाज

1312. **श्री शरद यादव :** क्या **खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी गोदामों में रखा चावल और गेहूं क्षतिग्रस्त हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1987-88 के दौरान कितनी मात्रा में अनाज क्षतिग्रस्त हुआ है ;

(ग) क्या भारतीय कृषकों और अर्थशास्त्रियों के आर्थिक दल ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसमें क्या सुझाव दिए गए हैं और इन सुझावों में से किन सुझावों को स्वीकार कर लिया गया है ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० एल० बैठा) : (क) और (ख) जी, हां। वर्षा, बाढ़ों, तूफानों

आदि जैसे मानव नियंत्रण के बाहर के कारणों की वजह से भण्डारण, परिवहन और बहु-हैंडलिंग के दौरान खाद्यान्नों का कुछ स्टाक क्षतिग्रस्त हो जाता है। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान भारतीय खाद्य निगम, जोकि सरकारी स्टाक को हैंडल कर रही प्रमुख एजेंसी है, के पास पड़े हुए ऐसे क्षतिग्रस्त खाद्यान्नों का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया जाता है :—

वर्ष	भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा खाद्यान्नों का रखा गया औसत स्टाक (लाख मीटरी टन में)	ठोस से क्षतिग्रस्त अनाज में हस्तांतरित खाद्यान्नों की मात्रा (लाख मीटरी टन में)	औसत के प्रति क्षति की प्रतिशतता
1984–85 . . .	163.15	0.65	.49
1985–86 . . .	176.47	.87	0.49
1986–87 . . .	169.91	1.08	0.64
1987–88 . . .	लेखों को अभी अंतिम रूप दिया जाना है।		

(ग) और (घ) खाद्य विभाग को ऐसे किसी समाचार की जानकारी नहीं है।

जनसंख्या के अनुपात से खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन

1313. **श्री शरद यादव**: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान खाद्यान्न का कितना-कितना उत्पादन हुआ ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि 1990 तक भारत की जनसंख्या के अनुपात में खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन कम होने की संभावना है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस दिशा में किए जा रहे प्रयासों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्याम लाल यादव) : (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान खाद्यान्न उत्पादन के अखिल-भारत अनुमान इस प्रकार हैं :—

वर्ष	उत्पादन (दस लाख मीटरी टन में)
1985–86 . . .	150.4
1986–87 . . .	144.1
1987–88 . . . (अंतरिम)	137.0

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

Applications pending for registration before CIB

1314. SHRI ASHOK NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications pending before the Registration Committee of CIB for grant of registration under section 9(3) and 9(3B) of the Insecticides Act and since when; and

(b) the names of the parties alongwith products who have granted registration Under Section 9(3) and 9(3B) of the Insecticides Act during the last three years and quantum of import allowed to the provisional registrants under section 9(3B) of the Insecticides Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADV): (a) Under Section 9(3) of the Insecticides Act, 16 applications are pending for less than 6 months; 9 for more than 6 months and upto one year and 13 for more than one year and upto 1-1|2 year. Under Section 9(3B) ibid. 8 applications are pending for less than 6 months; 15 for more than 6 months and upto one year and 3 for more than one year and upto 1-1|2 years.

(b) The names of parties along with the products for which they have been granted registration under Section 9(3B) and 9(3) of the Insecticides Act, 1968 for various insecticides during the last three years, are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

Statement—I

Parties and Products who have been granted Provisional Registration under Section 9(3B) of the Insecticides Act, during the Last three years

Sl. No.	Product	Name of the Party	Quantum of import allowed, if any
1	2	3	4
1	Triforine	M/s. E. Merck India Ltd., Bombay.	275 kgs.
2	Chlorothalonil	M/s. Chith Chemicals, Madras.	
3	Fosetyl-Al	M/s. May & Baker (India) Ltd., Bombay.	800 kgs.
4	Fosetyl-Al	M/s. Suraksha Chemicals & Engineers, Bombay.	52 MT Tech. grade of 65 MT of formulation.
5	Indiara	M/s. Haringer Bright Institute, Pune.	
6	Propetamphos	M/s. Sandoz (India) Ltd., Bombay.	100 kgs.
7	Bromodiolone	M/s. Pest Control (I) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	*
8	Bitertanol	M/s. Bayer (India) Ltd., Bombay	*
9	Bitertanol	M/s. Suraksha Chemicals & Engineers, Bombay.	20 MT per annum of 25% WP.
10	Dicamba	M/s. Hindustan Ciba-Geigy Ltd., Bombay.	6 MT
11	Dithianon	M/s. E. Merck India Ltd., Bombay.	*
12	Thiophenate methyl	M/s. Motilal Pesticides, Mathura.	*
13	Oxyflourfen	M/s. Indofil Chemicals, Bombay.	*
14	Metribuzin	M/s. Bayer (India) Ltd., Bombay.	500 kgs.
15	Decamethrin 2.5% WP	M/s. Roussel Pharmaceuticals (P) Ltd., Bombay.	

1	2	3	4
16	Fluvalinate	M/s. Sandoz (India) Ltd., Bombay.	270 kgs.
17	Pyrethrin + Malathion (HH)	M/s. Accra Pack (India) P. Ltd., Bombay.	*
18	Pyrethrin + Malathion 'FINTT'	M/s. Hindustan Petroleum Products Ltd., Bombay.	*
19	Fenitrothion 20% OL.	M/s. Bayer India Ltd., Bombay	*
20	Deltamethrin	M/s. Coromandel Indag Products India P. Ltd., Madras.	*
21	Pyrethrin 02%	M/s. Modern Home Care Products Ltd., New Delhi	*
22	Propxur + Pyrethrin	M/s. Modern Home Care Products Ltd., New Delhi	*
23	Cypermethrin 1%EC	M/s. National Organic Chemical Industries Ltd., Bombay.	*
24	Pyrethrin + Malathion	M/s. Modern Home Care Products Ltd., New Delhi.	*
25	Propoxur 1%	M/s. Modern Home Care Products Ltd., New Delhi.	*
26	Allethrin 4%	M/s. Plastomechs (India), Patel Nagar, Indore.	*
27	Allethrin 4%	M/s. Tainwala Chemicals & Plastics India Ltd., Bombay	*
28	Dichlofop methyl	M/s. Hoechst India Ltd., Bombay.	*
29	Dichlofop Methyl.	M/s. Evid & Co., Chemicals. Ltd., Ankaleswar.	*
30	Chlorpyriphos + Cypermethrin	M/s. M.J. International, Bombay.	*
31	Anilophos	M/s. Hoechst (India) Ltd., Bombay.	*
32	Fenpropathrin	M/s. Rallis India Ltd., Bangalore.	*
33	Cartap Hydrochloride	M/s. Coromandel Indag Products (P) Ltd., Madras.	75 M.T.
34	Dodine	M/s. Kisan Chemicals, New Delhi.	45 M. T.
35	Coumatetralyl	M/s. Bayer (India) Ltd., Bombay.	*
36	Glyphosate (T) (Export)	M/s. Sandoz (India) Ltd., Gandhidham.	*
37	Bromopropylate (Folbex VA)	M/s. Hindustan Ciba Geigy Ltd., Bombay	*
38	Metalaxyl	M/s. Bharat Pulverising Mills Ltd., Bombay.	10 MT of Metalaxyl Tehenical
39	Metalaxyl	M/s. Hindustan Ciba Geigy Ltd., Bombay.	
40	Ridomil MZ-72 WP	M/s. Bharat Pulverising Mills Ltd., Bombay.	
41	Ridomil MZ-72 WP	M/s. Hindustan Ciba Geigy Ltd., Bombay.	

* Quantity not specified.

Statement-II

Parties Alongwith Products who have been granted Registration under Section 9(3) of the Insecticides Act, 1968, During the Last Three Years.

S.No.	Name of the Product	Name of the Party
1	Allethrin (T)	M/s. Sur Chemicals, Calcutta.
2	Kitazire	M/s. Pesticides India Udaipur.
3	Glyphosate	M/s. Excel Industries Ltd., Bombay.
4	Pirimiphos Methyl	M/s. Indian Explosives Ltd., Calcutta.
5	Cypermethrin 50% EC	M/s. United Phosphorus Ltd., Vapi.
6	Dithianon	M/s. E. Merck (India) Ltd., Bombay.
7	Butachlor 50% E.W.	M/s. Monsanto Chemicals of India Ltd., Bombay.
8	Diflubenzuron	M/s. Coromandel Indag Products (P) Ltd., Madras.
9	Malathion 57% E.C. (Export)	M/s. Rallis India Ltd. Bangalore.
10	Permethrin	M/s. Bharat Pulverising Mills Ltd., Bombay.
11	Warfarin	M/s. Pest Control (India) Ltd., Bombay.
12	Fenvalerate 2%	M/s. Searle (India) Ltd., Bombay.
13	Temephos 1%SG	M/s. Cyanamid India Ltd., Bombay.
14	Cypermethrin	I. E.L. Ltd. Calcutta.
15	Zinc Phosphide RB 2%	M/s. United Phosphorus Ltd., Vapi.
16	Allethrin 4%	M/s. Transelektra Bombay.
17	Pendimethalin 5% Gr.	M/s. Cyanamid India Ltd., Bombay.
18	Metalaxyl	M/s. Bharat Pulverising Mills Ltd., Bombay.
19	Metalaxyl	M/s. Hindustan Ciba Geigy Ltd., Bombay.
20	Fenvalerate 0.4% D.P.	M/s. Searle India Ltd. Bombay.
21	Metal-dehyde	M/s. Pesticides India Udaipur.

दिल्ली में पीने के पानी की पर्याप्त आपूर्ति

1315. **श्री शरद यादव :** क्या **शहरी विकास मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) दिल्ली को कितने क्यूसेक पानी की आवश्यकता है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि गत कुछ वर्षों से दिल्ली में पीने के पानी की कमी रही है और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) दिल्ली में पानी की नियमित आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए जा रहे प्रयासों का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

शहरी विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) लगभग 873 क्यूसैक ।

(ख) जी, हां । पड़ौसी राज्यों से कच्चे पानी की अनुपलब्धता के कारण दिल्ली की जलपूर्ति में वृद्धि करने में बाधा पड़ी ।

(ग) दिल्ली की जलपूर्ति में वृद्धि करने के लिए कुछ दीर्घकालिक योजनाएं जो चल रही हैं, के अलावा तत्काल प्रकृति के निम्नलिखित कार्य आरम्भ किये गये ;

(i) 120 लाख गैलन प्रतिदिन पानी प्राप्त करने के लिए अलीपुर में तीस रैनी कुंओं का निर्माण । मयूर विहार में एक रैनी कुंए का निर्माण कार्य पूर्ण होने वाला है । इससे 30 लाख गैलन प्रतिदिन पानी प्राप्त होने की आशा है ।

(ii) यमुना नदी के तट पर पांच अतिरिक्त रैनी कुंओं का निर्माण करने की कार्यवाही भी की गई है । इन पांच अतिरिक्त रैनी कुंओं से लगभग 200 लाख गैलन पानी प्रतिदिन प्राप्त होगा ।

(iii) वजीराबाद में प्रतिदिन 400 लाख गैलन जल-शोधन संयंत्र का निर्माण ।

(iv) ओखला में प्रतिदिन 120 लाख गैलन जल-शोधन संयंत्र का निर्माण ।

कुल मिलाकर इनसे प्रतिदिन 700 लाख गैलन से अधिक पानी प्राप्त होगा ।

दिल्ली में जाली राशन कार्ड

1316. **श्री शरद यादव :** क्या **खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में जाली राशन कार्डों के माध्यम से राशन लिया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1986-87 और 1987-88 के दौरान जाली राशन कार्डों के कितने मामले पकड़े गए; और

(ग) सरकार ने दिल्ली में जाली राशन कार्डों का पता लगाने के लिए अब तक क्या प्रयास किए हैं ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री डी०एल० डेठा) : (क) से (ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने कहा है कि उनके द्वारा यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए हर कोशिश की जाती है कि राशन केवल वास्तविक खाद्य कार्डधारियों द्वारा ही लिए जाएं । यह कार्य राशनकार्ड जारी करते समय सत्यापन करने की प्रक्रिया द्वारा किया जाता है, तथापि, जाली राशन कार्ड समाप्त करने हेतु कारवाई या तो शिकायतों के आधार पर की जाती है अथवा विशेष अभियानों/जांचों के माध्यम से की जाती है ।

जाली यूनिटों का पता लगाने के लिए 25-12-1985 से 27-3-1987 तक एक विशेष अभियान चलाया गया था, जिसके फलस्वरूप 5,65,567 यूनिटों को समाप्त कर दिया गया था ।

Elections to local bodies

1317. SHRI ALADI ARUNA *alias* V. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to introduce statutory changes to ensure regular elections to all the local bodies; and

(b) if so, by when there are likely to be introduced in Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Demonstration at Doordarshan Kendra, Bangalore

1318. SHRI ALADI ARUNA *alias* V. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether anti-Hindi demonstrators recently entered the Doordarshan Kendra in Bangalore and disrupted the relay of the popular serial Ramayana; and

(b) what were the demands of the agitators?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) Six members of Kannadda Artists and Writers Guild forced their way into the Transmitter Hall of Doordarshan Kendra, Bangalore on 31-1-88 and caused a major breakdown during the telecast of 'Ramayana' Programme.

(b) The demands of the demonstrators were for more Kannadda Programmes, Kannadda Feature Films for Kannadda speaking people and also recruitment of Kannadingas to various posts in the Kendra.

Employment of children in Hazardous activities

1319. SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite all the laws regulating employment of children, children of tender age continue to work in match and firework factories and in mines, in callous disregard of the safety norms; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken and directions issued by the Central Government to prevent this rampant exploitation of child labour?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) It is a fact that inspite of the laws prohibiting employment of children in certain employments, cases of children continuing to work in such employments have been detected.

(b) The State Governments have been addressed to stringently enforce the legal provisions relating to prohibition of child labour.

Utilisation of Central fund by Madhya Pradesh

1320. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Funds provided to the Housing Board of Madhya Pradesh have not been fully utilised and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) what were the funds allotted and how much have been already utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) Central Government does not provide any financial assistance direct to the Housing Boards. Central financial assistance is given to the State Governments/U.T. Admns. as 'block loans' and 'block grants' without being tied to any particular scheme for head of development.

However, the HUDCO, the premier financing institution at the central level, has sanctioned 360 schemes in Madhya Pradesh with a project cost of Rs. 26067 lakhs and loan assistance of Rs. 17276 lakhs which envisages construction of 91822 dwelling units. 111104 basic sanitation units and development of 78714 plots.

Introduction of cheap construction material

1321. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new construction material is likely to be introduced, which promises to cut down the consumption of concrete by 30 per cent to 60 per cent and reduces the construction cost;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and whether it would be durable; and

(c) to what extent the construction cost is likely to be reduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c) The various research institute in the country have developed a number of new materials and improved technology for re-reduction in cost and consumption of scarce building materials like cement and steel. Concrete is generally used for foundation/flooring and RCC roofiing, beam, lintels etc. The major consumption of concrete in construction is the items of roofing and flooring slabs. The consumption of concrete for RCC may be reduced to the tune of 10 to 12 per cent by using precast/pre-fabricated building components such as precast channel unit, precast RC plank and joists for roofiing and flooring, callular concrete roofiing units, reinforced brick panels etc.

The durability and structural soundness of prefabricated components have been established by the research works conducted by the research institutions like Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee. The CBRI is experimenting with fly-ash lime bricks which are expected to result in savings in consumption of concrete by 30 to 60 per cent.

The extent of cost reduction would depend upon the type of constructon technique, type of structure, and the saving in concrete achieved.

Supply of drinking water in Bilaspur division of Madhya Pradesh

1322. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been grave water crisis in Bilaspur dvision of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the aid provided by the Central Government to the State Goernment for providing potable water in the villages of the Bilaspur division;

(c) whether it is a fact that out of 8137 villages of the division, 5119 are problem villages and if so, the villages where drinking water arrangements have been made so far and what is the number of remaining villages where the problem is still there; and

(d) the funds so far utilised by the State Government received from the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI): (a) Drinking water scarcity was felt during summer months in some problem villages in Bilaspur Division of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) grant-in-aid of Rs. 32.81 crores was released to the State Government in in 1987-88 for the supply of safe driinkng water in rural areas in the state. Out of this Rs. 229.75 lakhs was allocated by the State Government for supply of safe drinking water in rural areas in Bilaspur Division. Against their allocation of Rs. 27.73 crores for 1988-89, a sum of Rs. 13.876 crores has already been released. Out of this amount Rs. 111 lakhs has been allocated by the State Government for Bilaspur Division.

(c) Out of 8137 villages of the Division, 8050 were problem villages (PVs) 7835 PVs have already been covered leaving a balance of 215 PVs which are yet to be covered with safe drinking water facilities.

(d) The utilisation of funds by the State Governmnt is as under:—

Utilisation of funds (Rs. in crores)

	State as a whole		Bilaspur Division	
	1987—88	1988—89*	1987—88	1988—89*
ARWSP . . .	34.55	7.25	2.30	0.04
MNP. . . .	46.39	6.40	2.00	0.55

*Upto June, 1988

Discontinuance of relief work in drought affected areas of Madhya Pradesh

1323. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madhya Pradseh Government has decided to discontinue the relief works in Indore and various other Division in the State;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are still large number of drought affected people who have not got relief so far; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons for discontinuance of the relief work and to what extent it would affect the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes Sir. The State Government has issued instructions to discontinue relief works in Indore and Ujjain divisions with effect from 31st July, 1988. In other divisions of the State the relief work have already been stopped since 15th July, 1988.

(b) and (c) State Government have reported there are no drought affected people who have not got relief. The majority of people in the rural areas got busy with the sowing and other agricultural operations. The remaining persons are getting employment on normal plan works and NREP/RLEGP works. Taking into account satisfactory rainfall position and commencement of agricultural operations, the State Government decided to discontinue the relief works gradually.

Rise in prices of foodgrains etc.

1324. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state whether it is a fact that prices of foodgrains, pulses, edible oils and stapple vegetables have been registering unprecedented rise all over the country since July, 1987 despite adequate stock of foodgrains good kharif yield last season and higher oil seeds and sugarcane production during 1987-88?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA): Between the terminal week of June 1987 and July 16, 1988 there has been a mixed trend in the prices of essential commodites. The prices of some commodities have moved up, some have moved down and the few have remained more or less steady.

मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में पेय जल की आपूर्ति

1325. **श्री अजीत जोगी :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि मध्य प्रदेश में आदिवासी जिले बस्तर में लगभग 1000 स्थानों पर नलकूपों के पानी में लौह अयस्क के कण होने से वहां पेयजल की व्यवस्था नहीं की जा सकी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन आदिवासियों को स्वच्छ पेय जल कैसे उपलब्ध कराया जायेगा; और

(ग) उस जिले में फिल्टर आदि लगाने पर आने वाली लागत को पूरा करने के लिए राज्य सरकार को कब तक धन उपलब्ध कराये जाने की संभावना है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में ग्रामीण विकास विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) सरकार को बस्तर जिले में भू-जल में लौह समस्या की जानकारी है ।

(ख) गांवों में अतिरिक्त ट्यूबवैलों के जरिए और जिले में लौह दूर करने के संयंत्र स्थापित करने हेतु कार्यक्रम चलाकर भी पेयजल उपलब्ध कराया जाता है। अधिकांश गांवों में पीने के पानी के लिए एक ट्यूबवैल और हैण्डपम्प उपलब्ध किया जाता है और उनमें से कुछ लौह-मुक्त हैं। अब तक, ऐसे 80 संयंत्र उपलब्ध किये जा चुके हैं ;

(ग) लौह दूर करने के संयंत्र लगाने के लिए योजनाओं के अनुमोदन के बाद ही राज्य सरकार को निधियां प्रदान की जायेगी, जिसके लिए कार्यक्रम को अंतिम रूप दिया जा रहा है ।

आदिवासी तथा पहाड़ी इलाकों में परम्परागत फसलों के लिए अनुसंधान कार्य

1326. **श्री अजीत जोगी** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आदिवासी तथा पहाड़ी इलाकों में पैदा की जाने वाली परम्परागत फसलों की प्रति एकड़ उपज बढ़ाने के लिए कोई अनुसंधान सरकार द्वारा चलाये जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे केन्द्र कहां-कहां स्थापित हैं; और

(ग) इन अनुसंधानों के लाभों को आदिवासी व्यक्तियों तक पहुंचाने के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किए गए हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरि कृष्ण शास्त्री) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) पहाड़ी और आदिवासी इलाकों में उगाई जाने वाली परम्परागत फसलों की उपज बढ़ाने में लगी अखिल भारतीय समन्वित अनुसंधान प्रायोजनाओं के सभी अनुसंधान संस्थानों और केन्द्रों की सूची अनुपत्र में दी गई है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट CXLVII अनुपत्र सं० 54]

(ग) आदिवासियों की आमदनी को बढाने के लिए, भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् (आई.सी.ए.आर.), राष्ट्रीय प्रदर्शनों, किसान के खेतों में प्रदर्शन, किसान मेला, कार्यशाला का आयोजन तथा नई किस्मों के बीज मिनिकिटों और सुधरी उत्पादन प्रौद्योगिकि की सप्लाई करते रहे हैं । इसके अलावा आदिवासियों और अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों के उत्थान और उनकी स्थिति सुधारने के लिए दो व्यावहारिक अनुसंधान प्रायोजनाएं भी चलाई जा रही हैं । इनमें से एक आदिवासी इलाकों के लिए है और दूसरी अनुसूचित जाति व पिछड़ी जातियों के लिए है ।

Relay of Regional News bulletins through Jaipur

1327. SHRI B. L. PANWAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to relay regional news bulletins through Jaipur Doordarshan Kendra; and

(b) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Efforts are already under way to provide necessary man-power and other facilities to commence the telecast of regional news bulletin from Doordarshan Kendra, Jaipur.

Telecast of Mahabharat serial

1328. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the day when the serial Mahabharat is likely to be telecast from Doordarsan; and

(b) how many episodes of this serial are approved for telecast?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATON AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b) The serial 'Mahabharat' has been approved for 52 episodes. The date of its telecast has not been decided.

1329. [*Transferred to the 9th August, 1988*]

Brackish water prawn Hatchery in Maharashtra

1330. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased o state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra have repeatedly requested Government to set up a modren Brackish Water Prawn Hatchery in the State; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not according sanction to the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Government of Maharashtra have sought for setting up of a Shrimp Seed Hatchery under the UNDP Project.

(b) The UNDP Project has a provision for setting up of a total of five pilot Brackish water Fish Farms and five pilot Shrimp Seed Hatcheries in the country so that atleast one Hatchery or one Farm under UNDP Project is located in each of the maritime States. The selection of sites for these farms and hatcheries has been made on the recommendations of the UNDP experts according to which one UNDP pilot farm has been selected for Maharashtra. The Government of Maharashtra have been informed accordingly.

Cooperative sugar mills in the country

1331. SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the success achieved by cooperative sector sugar mills in providing assured income and fair return to sugar-cane-producers in Maharashtra, Government propose to promote cooperative sugar mills in other cane-growing areas of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and other States; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken so far in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA): (a) and (b) According to the policy guidelines issued for licensing in the Sugar Industry during the Seventh Five Year Plan, first priority is given to the cooperative sector for setting up new sugar mills. Second priority is given to the public sector and lastly to the private sector.

In keeping with this policy, out of 20 letters of intent issued so far under the revised policy, 14 letters of intent have been given to the cooperative sector.

Welfare of primative tribes

1332. SHRI JAGADISH JANI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the primitive tribals living in Orissa and Bihar;

(b) the population of those tribes, tribes-wise;

(c) the schemes sponsored by the Centre for their upliftment; and

(d) the amount provided to the State Governments under those schemes in the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) and (b) A statement is enclosed [*See* below).

(c) Special Central Assistance is given to the States for taking up various family oriented programmes in sectors like Agriculture, Horticulture, Soil Conservation, Animal Hasbandry, Drinking water, Education, Communication, Health, Housing, Cooperation, etc. Besides some special schemes for improvement of communication in primitive tribes areas and construction of Ashram schools are taken up with additional Central assistance.

(d) The amounts provided to the State Governments for development of primitive

tribal groups in Bihar and Orissa are as under:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	Bihar	Orissa
1985-86	56.00	55.00
1986-87	62.00	75.90
1987-88	62.13	76.06

Statement

S.No.	Identified Primitive Tribal Groups	Total population as per 1971 Census
	A. Bihar :	
1	Asur	7328
2	Birhor	4590
3	Birjia	4025
4	Korwa	21637
5	Mal Paharia	96135
6	Parhaiya	26328
7	Hill Khari	2764
8	Savar	3540
9	Saüria Paharia	19481
	B. Orrisa :	
1	Didayi	3055
2	Mankirdia	133
3	Lodha	1598
4	Kharia	1259
5	Bonoo	3870
6	Dongria Khond	2676
7	Juang	3181
8	Kutia Khond	3016
9	Lanjia Soura	4223
10	Paudi Bhuyans	4424
11	Saora	2845
12	Birhor	248

Promotion of deep sea-fishing

1333. SHRI JAGADISH JANI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proopse to take steps to promote deep sea fishing; and

(b) if so the details, thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b) Government have taken a number of steps to promote deep sea fishing; important among them are:—

(i) Augmentation of deep sea fishing fleet through judicious mix indigenous, imported and chartered fishing vessels.

(ii) Provision of 33 per cent subsidy on the cost of indigenously constructed deep sea fishing vessels.

(iii) Provision of loan facility on soft terms by Shipping Credit & Investment Company of India Limited.

(iv) Systematic and intensive survey of fishery resources in Indian Exclusive Economic Zone.

(v) Assistance for construction of fishing harbours at major and minor ports.

(vi) Training of deep sea fishing operatives for manning the fishing vessels; and

(vii) Regulaion of fishing by foreign vessels in the Exclusive Economic Zone and by Indian owned vessels in the Territorial waters.

Production of pulses

1334. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of incentives given and the measures taken by Government so far to raise the production of pulses in the country;

(b) the percentage of increase in the production of pulses at the end of 1987

as a result thereof and how does it compare with the production of pulses in the year 1985 and 1986;

(c) the reasons for the low production, if any, of pulses as against the target at the end of 1987, and

(d) the percentage of increase/decline in the per capita availability of pulses at the end of 1987 as compared to the per capita availability at the end of 1985 and 1986?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) One of the steps taken to raise the production of pulses is introduction of National Pulses Development Programme (NPDP) at the State Level. Under NPDP incentives are being given on (i) Distribution of Minikits (ii) Organisation of Block Demonstration (iii) Adaptive trials (iv) Supply of Biological parasites (v) Distribution of Plant Protection Chemicals (vi) Stocking and Pre-positioning of seeds and (vii) organisation of seed villages and training.

To increase the production of Pulses in the country the Programmes of Area expansion and also increase in the yield levels have been emphasised.

(b) and (c) The production of pulses during 1985-86 and 1986-87 was 13.36 and 11.74 million tonnes respectively. Though the year 1987-88 experienced the worst drought of the country, it is estimated that the pulse production level may be around 11 million tonnes.

(d) The availability of pulses in 1985 and 1986 was 38.1 and 40.6 grams per capita per day respectively. As regards the availabilty of Pulses for the year 1987, it is yet to be estimated by the Bureau of Economics & Statistics.

Rise in wages of the Industrial workers

1335. SHRIMATI KANAK MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state what are the reasons for rise in money wage and real wage of industrial workers in the country year-wise from 1985 to 1988?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Outstanding amount of Provident Fund to be realised from employers in West Bengal

1336. SHRIMATI KANAK MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of Provident Fund of workers to be deposited by the employers in West Bengal as on the 30th June, 1988; and

(b) what action is being taken to realise the amounts?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESWARI DUBEY): (a) The information as on 30.6.1988 is not readily available. However, the arrears of EPF contribution as on 31.12.1987 was as given below:—

(i) Unexempted establishments Rs. 9.19 crores

(ii) Exempted establishments Rs. 88.48 crores.

(b) The E.P.F. authorities are generally taking the following action for realisation of the outstanding dues :—

(i) Issuing of Recovery Certificates under section 8 of the EPF Act for recovery of dues in respect of unexempted establishments;

(ii) Filing of prosecution cases under section 14 of the EPF Act in respect of unexempted establishments;

(iii) Filing of prosecution cases under section 14(2A) of the EPF Act in cases of default on the part of exempted establishments;

(iv) Filing of complaints under section 406|409 IPC in cases of non-payment of contribution deducted from the wages of the employees;

(v) Levying of damages under section 14B of the EPF Act.

Functioning of transmission centre Jorhat

1337. SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the tramission centre, Jorhat has not been working well since its inception;

(b) whether it is a fact that the machineries installed in this centre are defective, old and worn-out; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to set things right in this centre?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) to (c) The Low Power TV transmitter at Jorhat has been functioning satisfactorily since it was commissioned into service in November, 1987. The transmitter equipment is also not old or worn-out. Nevertheless, there have been frequent interruptions in its transmission on account of failure of mains power supply provided by the state Government. The question of uninterrupted power supply to the transmitter has also been taken up with the State Govt. The Centre has now been provided a stand by diesel generator to minimise the interruption in service.

Special grant to Assam for agriculture

1338. SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any provision for a special agriculture grant to the Government of Assam in view of the massive loss and damage to agriculture crops in Assam during the three successive floods of the current season; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of foodstuffs to Assam

1339. SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made provision for the provision for the supply of foodstuffs on an emergency basis for the flood affected districts of Assam; and

(b) if so, what is the quantum of foodstuff supplied so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Guwahati Doordarshan Kendra

1340. SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken a decision for increasing time by one hour for local programmes of Guwahati Doordarshan Kendra in response to request from the Government of Assam; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Community Television Sets in Maharashtra

1341. SHRI NARESH C. PUGLIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts in Maharashtra have been equipped with Community

Television sets under the scheme sponsored by Government in order to create mass awareness of the family welfare programme;

(b) the number of villages which have been provided with Television sets so far;

(c) the number of additional Television sets likely to be provided by the end of the current financial year; and

(d) what is the criteria adopted for sanctioning of the Television sets?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b) Eight hundred eighty nine (889) Community Viewing TV sets were provided by Doordarshan under a VI Plan scheme for installation in selected villages in the districts of Nagpur, Bhandara, Chandrapur and Gadhchiroli in Maharashtra. 251 TV sets were provided earlier during 1976 for the districts of Greater Bombay and Pune.

(c) and (d) The VII Plan of Doordarshan does not have any scheme for deployment of TV sets for community viewing except in North-Eatern region.

Foodgrain production

1342. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the foodgrains production in the country during each of the last three years;

(b) what was the expected downfall in production last year due to drought and what was the actual decline therein; and

(c) what are the projections in this regard for the year 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) All India production of foodgrains during the last three years is as under:

Year	Production (Million tons.)
1985-86	150.4
1986-87	144.1
1987-88 (Provisional)	137.0

(b) The decline in production due to drought during 1987-88 over previous year is currently assessed at about 4.9 per cent, as compared to the earlier expected downfall in the range of 7 to 10 per cent.

(c) Since the crop year 1988-89 has just commenced, it is not possible to project the likely production of foodgrains. However, rainfall during the South-West Monsoon season so far (Ist June to 31st July) during the current year has been normal/excess in the entire country and prospects for foodgrains production are quite good.

Sale of spurious fertilizers

1343. SHRI HARVENDRA SINGH HANSPAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item under the caption "spurious fertilizers sale continues in Uttar Pradesh" which appeared in the Indian Express of the 20th July, 1988;

(b) whether the sale of spurious and substandard fertilizers is prevalent in all parts of the country;

(c) whether due to use of spurious fertilisers, the farmers are being cheated; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to unearth the manufacturing of spurious fertilizers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Some reports are received from time to time regarding sale of sub-standard fertilizers.

(c) and (d) Whenever a report is received, action is taken under Fertilizer (Control) Order, 1985, to draw samples for analysis and in suitable cases necessary action for cancellation of licence or for prosecution is taken under Fertilizer (Control) Order 1985/Essential Commodities Act, 1955. Besides, samples are also drawn on regular and periodic basis for testing. There are 44 Fertilizer Quality Control Laboratories for undertaking chemical analysis of fertilizers with an annual analysing capacity of about 80.000 samples.

Public Distribution System in Delhi

1344. SHRI HARVENDRA SINGH MANSPAL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item under the caption "Capital's PDS on the verge of collapse" in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 18th July, 1988;

(b) if so, whether due to meagre returns the shop owners of the fair price, the owners are not interested to open FPS;

(c) whether to encourage the PDS, Government intends to give more incentives to the FPS owners; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Increase in the profit margins to the fair price shops is considered from time to time by Delhi Administration. The Administration has intimated that the profit margins of fair price shop owners has been increased recently in respect of imported edible oils and levy sugar.

Number of Bonded Labourers in the states

1345. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a newsitem published in the *Hindustan Times* dated 19th July, 1988 under the caption "2 lakh bonded labourers in 12 States";

(b) whether the 12 State Governments have identified the number of bonded labourers in their respective States;

(c) whether the State Governments have submitted their reports to the Union Government; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and steps Government propose to take to rehabilitate them?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The indentification and rehabilitation of bonded labour is monitored by the Central Government on a regular basis under the 20-Point Programme. As per the reports received from the State Governments, 2,35,670 bonded labour have been identified in 12 States upto 31.3.1988. The responsibility for identification and rehabilitation of bonded labour lies with the State Governments concerned. The Central Government has sponsored a scheme of financial assistance to the State Governments to facilitate and speed up the rehabilitation process of released bonded labour. State Governments have also been advised to extend the benefits under the anti-poverty programmes to the released bonded labour. Government has also launched a new scheme on 30th October 1987 for involvement of voluntary agencies in the task of identification and rehabilitation of bonded labour.

Supply of sprinkler under scheme of NABARD

1346. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the high power Committee under his Ministry has approved the rate and specifications of sprinkler sets to supply to farmers under subsidy linked loaning scheme of the NABARD;

(b) if so, the details of the sprinkler sets manufacturing firms approved by Government;

(c) whether farmers are being cheated in the supply of inferior quality of sprinkler sets; and

(d) if so, what action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Violation of laws on equal wages by Government

1347. SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news appearing in the Hindu dated the 6th July, 1988 entitled Balatant Violation of law on equal wages by Government; and

(b) if so, what is the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report of the National Commission on Self-Employed Women and women in the Informal Sector which has been referred to in the newspaper article, has been very recently submitted and is under examination of the Goevrnment.

Non-payment of O.T.A./Compensatory Allowances on the Death of Dignitaries to the employees of Delhi Central Electrical Division of C.P.W.D.

1348. SHRI JERLIE E. TARIANG: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the payment of OTA/Compensatory allowances on the death of Indian and foreign high dignitaries during the period 86-87 declared under the Negotiable Instrument Act as public holidays to the Employees of Delhi Central Electrical Division No. 7 East Block, Rama Krishna Puram, New Delhi have not been paid so far;

(b) if so what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government received any representation in this regard, if so, what action has been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Rise in the prices of pulses

1349. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been an unprecedented rise in the prices of pulses in the recent past;

(b) whether Government have looked into the causes for such price rise if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps are being contemplated to effect control/reduction in the price of Pulses to avoid hardshis to the common man?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA): (a) and (b) The prices of the pulses are largely determined by their demand and supply. Thus the prices of pulses vary from place to place. Due to drought conditions in the country during the last year, prices of pulses are ruling high.

(c) With a view to containing the prices of pulses the following measures have been taken:

(i) Pulses have been put under the Open General Licence (OGL).

(ii) National level Agencies, viz. State Trading Corporation of India (STC) and National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED)

were asked to import pulses to improve and regulate their supply.

(iii) To prevent hoarding, limits on stocks of pulses that can be held by wholesalers, retailers and producers have been laid down. States/Uts have been asked to enforce the provisions of the relevant control orders effectively.

(iv) A special programme is being implemented during the Seventh Plan to increase the production of pulses.

झांसी में रेडियो स्टेशन

1350. डा० गोविन्द दास मिश्रारिया : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) झांसी के लिए स्वीकृत रेडियो स्टेशन की स्थापना किए जाने के कार्य में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

(ख) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष तथा शेष योजनावधि के दौरान इस कार्य पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च किए जाने का अनुमान है ; और

(ग) रेडियो स्टेशन के कब तक चालू हो जाने की संभावना है ?

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री एच० के० एल० भगत): (क) आकाशवाणी द्वारा ली गयी जगह का सर्वेक्षण कर लिया गया है और भवन की रूपरेखा को अंतिम रूप दे दिया गया है । भवन निर्माण कार्य के लिए प्रारंभिक प्राक्कलन तैयार किया गया है और इसे मजूरी दी जा रही है । भवन निर्माण कार्य अक्तूबर, 1988 तक शुरू किए जाने की परिकल्पना है । ट्रांसमीटर और स्टूडियो उपकरणों को प्राप्त करने के लिए आर्डर पहले ही दे दिया गया है ।

(ख) परियोजना प्रारम्भ में 175.10 लाख रुपए की अनुमानित लागत पर अनुमोदित की गयी थी । बढ़ी हुई कीमतों को देखते हुए इसे संशोधित किया जा रहा है । तथापि, चालू वित्त वर्ष के दौरान खर्च किए जाने वाली राशि 83.90 लाख रुपए है ।

(ग) झांसी के प्रस्तावित रेडियो स्टेशन के मार्च, 1990 तक चालू किए जाने लिए तैयार होने की परिकल्पना है ।

Farmers' representatives in the Agriculture Cost and Prices Commission

1351. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) who are the members representating farmers on Agriculture Cost and Price Commission;

(b) if none, since how long there is no representative of farmers on ACPC or previous ACPC and the reasons therefor; and

(c) by when the farmers are likely to get representation on ACPC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) (i) Shri G. Nageswara Rao

(ii) Shri R. T. Rymbai

(iii Choudhary Randhir Singh.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Loss of mandays due to strikes and lockouts

1352. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased state:

(a) what is the number of mandaye lost in the last three years due to strikes and lockouts respectively in the country, year-wise and State-wise; and

(b) what steps Government are taking to lesson the loss of lost Mandays?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) Based on the latest available information, a *Statement giving State-wise loss of mandays* due to strikes and lockouts during 1985-87 is attached (*See* below)

(b) The Government have been maintaining a close and continuous watch on the industrial relations situation in the country. The Industrial Relation Machinery both at the Centre and in the States are taking steps to resolve disputes and reduce work stoppages through preventive mediation, conciliation and arbitration.

Statewise loss of mandays (in thousands) due to Strikes & lockouts 1985—1987

STATE/U.T.	1985		1986		1987 (provisional)	
	STRIKE	LOCKOUT	STRIKE	LOCKOUT	STRIKE	LOCKOUT
A.P.	1,786	646	7,522	404	2,344	266
ASSAM	15	0	14	9	37	0
BIHAR	1,031	186	385	132	236	1,673
GUJARAT	583	379	643	541	1,056	710
HARYANA	97	4	216	98	315	187
KARNATAKA	88	631	119	113	460	307
KERALA	808	253	1,861	466	1,871	292
M.P.	222	640	576	285	156	98
MAHARASHTRA	1,545	2,868	1,331	2105	1,281	2,759
ORISSA	102	21	146	6	135	222
PUNJAB	132	41	468	172	129	167
RAJASTHAN	710	220	512	171	796	205
TAMILNADU	2,691	908	2,493	1,098	2,617	688
U.P.	235	107	491	36	489	946
W.B.	623	10,770	444	8,111	1,853	12,747
DELHI	163	21	1,508	25	187	30
GAO, DAMAN & DIU	82	57	24	83	33	100
PONDICHERRY	118	0	0	0	0	0
OTHERS	56	1	71	70	32	55
ALL INDIA :	11.487	17,753	18.824	13,925	14,027	21,452

Facilities to re-rolling steel plants

1353. DR. RATNAKAR PANDEY:
SHRIMATI RATAN KUMARI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to encourage the re-rolling steel plants by allowing the import of condemned ships developing coastal facilities and lowering the duties and levies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a)

and (b) Ship breaking units registered with MSTC are allotted imported condemned ships for breaking for which adequate capacity and infrastructural facilities exist. Re-rollable scrap, which is the major arising of ship breaking industry, is the main raw material for re-rolling units. The custom duty on import of condemned ships has already been reduced with effect from 1.3.1988.

Prices of Indigenous Steel Materials

1354. DR. RATNAKAR PANDEY:
SHRIMATI RATAN KUMARI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be plesed to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of indigenous Steel materials are much higher than those of international prices; if So, the reaons therefor;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this is te major factor behind the stagnation in the domestic demand for steel and its consumption; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MAKHAN LAL FOTEDAR): (a) It will not be realistic to compare Indian steel prices with international market prices as the latter are usually lower than the domestic prices in those countries so as to support export. However, the domestic prices in India net of duties and levies are comparable with prices in other major steel producing countries abroad.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Additional funds to A. P. for oilseeds development and Fishing

1355. SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh in a memorandum have sought from the Union Government Rs. 13.20 crores more for oilseed development programmes and increase of subsidy to Rs. 12000 per boat under the programme of assistance for motorisation of traditional crafts and for assistance to the Andhra Pradesh Fisheries Corporation for procuring one mother ship with ten trawlers; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and what action is being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(a) Two Centrally Sponsored Schemes, namely, National Oilseeds Development Project (NODP) and Oilseeds Production Thrust Project (OPTP) are in operation in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Under these projects, an amount of Rs. 8.80 crores out of total All India budget of Rs 60.7 crores during 1988-89, has been allocated to the State for the development of oilseeds. Keeping in view the area, production and budgetary provision, it is not possible to provide additional funds to Andhra Pradesh since the State allocation of Rs. 8.80 crores is already highest amongst the project States.

A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for motorisation of traditional craft provides subsidy of Rs. 7500/- per craft equally shared by Centre and State Governments against the subsidy of Rs. 12000/- proposed by the State Government. The Government of India have advised the State Government to instruct Andhra Pradesh Fisheries Corporation to submit requisite application for obtaining permission for the vessel, to the Mnistry of Agriculture and thereafter to contact Shipping and investment Company of India for finance.

Dues payable to Land and Development Officer, New Delhi

1356. SHRI SHANKER SINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details including the names and addresses of the parties from

whom the land and Development Officer, New Delhi has to receive Rs. 1 lakh or more, since when the sum is due to each, case and the amount of interest accrued against each party;

(b) what are the reasons due to which these dues have been allowed to be accumulated to such high levels; and

(c) what steps have been taken/proposed to be taken for an early recovery of these dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Unauthorised commercial use of 120 acres of land given to gossner evengelical lutheran church, Ranchi

1357. SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR:
SHRI KAILASH PATI MISHRA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether about 120 acres of land in Ranchi was given by the Government of India in 1940 to Gossner Evengelical Lutheran Church for religious and educational purposes and not for commercial activities;

(b whether a commercial complex is being constructed and sold by the said Trust without the prior approval of the Government of India; and

(c) whether a case under Urban Land Ceiling Act is pending in Ranchi (Case No. 395/76) for the above property which is technically owned by the Government of India and flats and shops are being sold there, if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Drinking water schemes in the States

1358. SHRI BHAGATRAM MANHAR:
SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several schemes for providing drinking water in various States have not been implemented for the last several years;

(b) if so, what are the names of States which have not implemented these schemes so far and what action has been taken by the Centre for the early implementation of these schemes; and

(c) what is the amount earmarked for each of the States for provision of drinking water and to what extent these funds have been utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) Water Supply is a State subject. It is the responsibility of the State Governments and Local Bodies to plan and implement drinking water supply schemes. In view of the physical and financial constraints, the general approach has been to give priority to complete ongoing schemes so that the benefit accrues to the public as early as possible. In the case of new schemes, the State Governments are supposed to be selective, so that the available resources are not thinly spread over an unmanageable number of schemes.

(c) A statement indicating the Statewise outlays and expenditure under the supply and sanitation sector during the Seventh Five Year Plan is enclosed as Annexure. [*See* Appendix CXLVII Annexure No. 55].

Production of steel in SAIL units

1359. SHRI BHAGATRAM MANHAR:
SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various steel units in the country under SAIL have not done well during the second quarter of 1988 as compared to the first quarter of 1988;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what are the details of steel produced by various plants during the last six months of this year with the details of steel produced during the same period of last years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c) The production during the second quarter of 1988 is not comparable with that of the first quarter. The targets are different for these two quarters in view of varying equipment availability due to capital repairs etc. The target fulfilment for the two quarters and the details of production during the 6 months of 1988 as compared to the corresponding period of 1987 are given in the annexure. [*See* Appendix CXLVII, Annexure No. 56.

Sugar cane production

1360. SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE:
SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite severe drought sugar-cane production has touched the highest even during 1987-88; and

(b) if so, what was the Statewise production this year as compared to last two years and also the per hectare Yield in each state during each of these years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) All India production of sugarcane during the crop year 1987-88 is currently estimated at 179.8 million tonnes, as compared to the best ever production of 189.5 million tonnes recorded in 1982-83.

(b) Does not arise.

Price of sugar

1361. SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state whether *despite increase in sugarcane production* prices of both levy and non-levy sugar were increased during the last three years, if so, the details of the increased prices and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA): There has been increase in availability of sugarcane to sugar factories during the last three seasons. However, in order to benefit the farmers, the statutory minimum price of sugarcane has been increased. The increases in statutory minimum price are as follows:

Sugar Season	Statutory minimum sugarcane price linked to 8.5% recovery with proportionate increase for higher recoveries
	(Rupees per quintal of cane)
1985-86 . . .	16 50
1986-87 . . .	17 00
1987-88 . . .	18.50

Levy prices are based on the statutory minimum price of sugarcane and the manufacturing cost of sugar as per statutory provisions. Since there has been increase in the statutory minimum price of sugarcane as also manufacturing cost of sugar as recommended by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices, the ex-factory levy prices have been revised. Ac-

ordingly, the retail issue price for distribution through Public Distribution System has been fixed as under:

Effetive from	Rs. per kg.
1-12-1985	4.80
15-12-1986	4.85
1-1-1988	5.10

The prices of non-levy sugar are governed by the market forces of demand and supply. These have been generally steady for the last three years. In the last few weeks, there has been some increase due to speculative tendencies. Government has already initiated measures to contain this price increase.

Investment in rural sector

1362. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Economic Planners, Social Scientists, Administrators and Voluntary Agencies engaged in Rural upliftment have suggested for more investment in the rural sector and emphasized that this should be as far as possible oriented to generate employment and income on a substantial basis;

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) whether any action has been taken by Government in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI): (a) Yes, Sir. Various types of suggestions have been made for strengthening the poverty alleviation programmes including a suggestion to the effect that more investment need be made in these programmes.

(b) and (c) The Government on its own has been making enhanced allocations for investment in rural sector since the beginning of the current Plan. Against the Seventh Plan outlay of Rs. 6105.89 crores, the expenditure during the first three years (1985—88) of he Plan and the budget allocation for 1988-89 adds up to Rs. 7888.50 crores. The Seventh Plan outlay for employment generation programmes of National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Gurantee Programme (RLEGP) was Rs. 2994.59 crores. Against that, the expenditure in 1985-88 and allocation for 1988-89 adds up to Rs. 4837.29 crores. The expenditure/allocation in the first four years of the Plan is thus 161.53 per cent of the entire plan allocation.

Locust invasion in the country

1363. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item which appeared in the Times of India" of the 27th June, 1988 wherein it has been stated that intensive spraying has failed to halt a plague of desert locusts which is the biggest in thirty years in Africa.

(b) whether it is also a fact that this locusts invasion has already swept through not only Africa but also crossing the Red Sea may reach India within a year; and

(c) if so, whether Government have made any arrangement for the likely locusts attack in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the reports of Food and Agriculture Organisation, locusts have

crossed the North and Western Africa and reached Sudan and there is a possibility of some groups of locusts reaching India from the west.

(c) (i) Constant vigilance is being kept on locust activity in the Scheduled Desert Area;

(ii) Regular interaction is being maintained between the Locust Control Organisations of India, Pakistan and the FAO;

(iii) The State Governments concerned have been alerted;

(iv) Locust Warning Organisation has been geared up through mobilisation of manpawer, vehicles, equipment, pesticides etc.; and

(v) A detailed contingency plan has been drawn up for the deployment of men and material at startegic locations to tackle any emergent situation.

1364. [*Transferred to the 9th August, 1988*].

Recruitment of handicapped in Central Services

1365. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a special time bound Programme to recruit handicapped persons in Central Services recently;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and the percentage fixed in this regard; and

(c) whether any guidelines and instructions have been issued to the various departments to expedite the recruitment in favour of such persons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of India have reserved 3 per cent vacancies for the physically handicapped in Group C & D posts in Central Government Ministries/Deptts. and cooperable posts in Central Government Public Sector Undertakings. The reservations are 1 per cent each for the blind, deaf and for the orthopaedically handicapped. Special recruitment of blind and deaf persons has been done against backlog of vacancies available in Delhi in Central Government Ministries/Deptts. in respect of Group C & D posts.

An attempt is being made to fill up the backlog of vacancies in Offices outside Delhi by 31.12.1988 in respect of the blind and the deaf.

(c) Guidelines and instructions have been issued from time to time to various Ministries/Departments to expedite the recruitment of the handicapped.

Promotion of Cashew Nut Cultivation

1366. DR. ABRAR AHMED KHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Cashew Nut Board to promote Cashew Nut Cultivation, processing and export as an integrated operation in view of the potential of this high value crop; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) No decision has been taken as yet to set up a Cashewnut Board.

(b) The question does not arise.

Analysis of working of AIR and Doordarshan

1367. SHRI RAM AWADHESH SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any critical analysis with regard to the functioning of the AIR and Doordarshan has been made to know how far the official media are fulfilling their role in projecting the views of the

various political parties in the country besides the general public on matters of national and international importance objectively, fairly and without any bias and in treating the sensitive issues with professionalism;

(b) if so, when and by which authority such an analysis was made and what is the outcome thereof;

(c) what is the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) if answer to (a) be in the negative whether Government propose to do such an analysis of the working of the AIR and Doordarshan?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) to (c) No, Sir Both All India Radio and Doordarshan adhere to the news policy and guidelines prepared by the Advisory Committee on official media. In selection of news and in news editing the electronic media are guided by the highest possible professional standards. Newsworthiness determines the criteria for selection of news, and its treatment and presentation is directly related to the special characteristics of each medium as well as the target audiences.

(d) The working of Ali India Radio and Doordarshan already comes in for critical review periodically in both Houses of Parliament and in the Consultative Committee of Members of Parliament attached to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. As such, there is no felt need for any examination of the functioning of All India Radio and Doordarshan by an independent authority.

Malpractices in Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Understakings

1368. SHRI ISH DUTT YADAV:
SHRI SHAMIM HASHMI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a racket of employing people for paper only and pocketing their salaries was recently unearthed in the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking;

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the amount embezzled and the action taken by Government against the officials involved; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to plug the loopholes in the procedure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two Sanitary Inspectors and one LDC/Cashier were placed under suspension and action has been proposed against Sanitary Inspector, Chief Sanitary Inspector and Sanitary Supdt. of the Karol Bagh Zone of Delhi Municipal Corporation for alleged embesslement of Rs. 24,064.00 by recording fictitious names of 50 Muster Roll workers in the Muster Roll for the month of May, 1988.

Cashier and Asstt. Sanitary Inspectors could not show the disbursement of the amount and contradicted the statements of each other. The Asstt. Sanitary Inspectors failed to produce all those workers whose names were recorded in the Muster Roll and during test check the workers were not found at the address recorded on Muster Roll.

(c) Checking at the time of disbursement of wages has been intensified to ascertain the authenticity and genuiness of the workers employed for particular job. The maintenance staff has been directed to work within the Rules and Regulations of the Undertaking.

Drought relief measures in Himachal Pradesh

1369. SHRI SUNIL BASU RAY:
SHRI RAMNARAYAN GOSWAMI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent for drought relief measures taken in Himachal Pradesh during the year 1987-88; and

(b) the Central share therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b) The State Government reported an expenditure of Rs. 1785.27 lakhs. On the basis of eligible expenditure, advance plan assistance of Rs. 1530.00 lakhs and an amount of Rs. 12.50 lakhs as a part of Central share of margin money were released to the State Government.

गेहूं की वसूली

1370. **श्री राम जेठमलानी :**
श्री राम नरेश यादव :

क्या **खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस वर्ष के लिए गेहूं की वसूली के लिए सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित लक्ष्य को प्राप्त नहीं किया जा सका ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो निर्धारित लक्ष्य क्या था तथा सरकार द्वारा वस्तुतः कितनी वसूली की गई ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में गेहूं उत्पादन में कुछ गिरावट आई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा कम वसूली किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री डी. एल. बैठा) : (क) और (ख) गेहूं की वसूली मूल्य समर्थन परि-चालनों के अधीन की जाती है । अतः वसूली का कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है । चालू विपणन मौसम के दौरान, 29 जुलाई, 1988 तक 65.17 लाख मीटरी टन गेहूं की वसूली कर ली गई है ।

(ग) अनन्तिम अनुमान के अनुसार 446.2 लाख मीटरी टन गेहूं का उत्पादन होगा जबकि पिछले वर्ष 455.7 लाख मीटरी टन गेहूं का उत्पादन हुआ था ।

(घ) इस वर्ष वसूली पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में कम हुई है । इसके कारण कम उत्पादन होना, बाजार भाव समर्थन मूल्य से अधिक होना और व्यापारियों तथा मिल मालिकों द्वारा अधिक खरीद-दारिया करना है ।

गेहूं की वसूली

1371. **श्री राम नरेश यादव :**
श्री राम जेठमलानी :

क्या **खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चालू वर्ष के दौरान सरकार द्वारा की गई गेहूं की वसूली निर्धारित लक्ष्य से कम रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या वसूली के लक्ष्य को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार ने गेहूं की बकाया मात्रा का आयात करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार ने यह घोषणा की थी कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम प्रत्येक आटा मिल को 240/- रुपये प्रति क्विंटल की दर से गेहूं देगा; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या आटा मिल मालिकों ने इस घोषणा के किये जाने के कारण किसानों से वसूली मूल्य से ज्यादा मूल्य पर गेहूं की खरीद की है ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री डी. एल. बैठा) : (क) गेहूं की वसूली मूल्य समर्थन परिचालनों के अधीन की जाती है । अतः कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किए गए हैं ।

(ख) सरकार ने बफर स्टाक की भरपाई करने के लिए 1988-89 के दौरान संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका से 2.0

लाख मीटरी टन गेहूं का आयात करने के प्रस्तावों को अंतिम रूप दिया है ।

(ग) जी, हां । भारतीय खाद्य निगम उसके अपने पास पड़े हुए स्टाक की समूची उपलब्धता के अन्दर रहते हुए, 25 मार्च, 1988 से रोलर फ्लोर मिलों को 240/- रुपये प्रति क्विंटल की दर से गेहूं बेच रहा है ।

(घ) फ्लोर मिलिंग उद्योग को लाइसेंस मुक्त कर देने के बाद मिले किसी भी स्रोत से गेहूं खरीदने में स्वतंत्र हैं और इसलिए, वे इसे खरीद रही है ।

Purchase of ships by MSTC/MMTC

@@1372. SHRI SHANKER SINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of ships purchased by the Metal Scrap Trading Corporation/Metals and Minerals Trading Corporation (MMTC) for ship-breaking industry during each of the last three years and current year, so far;

(b) what is the number of ships required for the ship-breaking yards in Gujarat and also the number supplied to each one of them during the said period; and

(c) what steps have been taken and are proposed to be taken to meet the requirement?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MAKHAN LAL FOTEDAR): (a) Vessels purchased by MSTC for breaking during the last three years and current year are as under:

Year	Number of Ships
1985-86	91
1986-87	75
1987-88	22
1988-89	30
(TILL 31-7-88)	

@@Previously Unstarred Question 964, transferred from 3rd August, 1988.

(b) There are two ship breaking yards in Gujarat, namely, Alang and Sachana, where 63 and 11 units exists respectively. Owing to variations in the sizes of ships entitlements for these units are fixed in terms of tonnage and not in numbers. The entitlement for each units was 5000 LDT for 1985-86 and 6500 LDT for each of the years from 1986-87 to 1988-89. The total tonnage has been supplied at Alang and Sachana from 1985-86 upto 1988-89 is as follows:—

Year	At Alang	At Sachana
1985-86	3,73,315 LDT	53,391 LDT
1986-87	2,76.969 LDT	59,342 LDT
1987-88	78,586 LDT	3,923 LDT
1988-89	1,48,159 LDT	7,280 LDT
(As on 31-7-1988)		

(c) The availability of ships for breaking has become scarce in the international market and their prices have also increased. Current year's purchase policy of ships for breaking hasallowed individual units to locate and negotiate the price directly final approval by MSTC. The customs to supplement MSTC's purchase, subject to final approval by MSTC. The customs duty on import of ships for breaking has been reduced by Rs. 28.5 per LDT, MSTC's service charges fixed at 4 per cent subject to maximum of Rs. 60 per LDT and contribution by ship breaking units to Development Fund reduced from Rs. 25 to Rs. 5/- per LDT to make ship breaking economical.

आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

1373. **श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी :**
श्री मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक :
श्री राम नरेश यादव :
श्री राम जेठमलानी :

क्या खाद्य और नागरिक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछले छः महीनों में आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में काफ़ वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में किस हद तक वृद्धि हुई है तथा उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या इस बीच सरकार ने आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में कमी किए जाने के बारे में कोई कार्रवाही किए जाने का विचार किया है ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी०एल० बैठा) : (क) 16-7-83 को समाप्त पिछले छः महीनों के दौरान आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में मिश्रित रुख रहा है । कुछ वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में वृद्धि हुई है, कुछेक में कमी आई है तथा कुछ वस्तुओं के मूल्य लगभग स्थिर रहे हैं ।

(ख) इस अवधि के दौरान मूल्यों में किस हद तक परिवर्तन आया है उससे संबंधित सूचना विवरण में दी गई है (**नीचे देखिये**) मूल्यों में यह वृद्धि मुख्य रूप से 1987 में पड़े भयंकर सूखे तथा कमी के मौसम के कारण हुई कही जा सकती है ।

(ग) सरकार ने आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में वृद्धि को रोकने तथा उनकी उपलब्धता में सुधार लाने के लिए कई उपाय किए हैं । सरकारी नीति में मुख्य जोर उन विभिन्न आवश्यक वस्तुओं के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने पर दिया गया है, जिनकी आपूर्ति कम है । अन्य उपायों में ये शामिल हैं : घरेलू आपूर्ति को बढ़ाने के लिए कुछ आवश्यक वस्तुओं का आयात करना, आवश्यक वस्तुओं के निर्यात को नियमित करना, सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली को मजबूत बनाना तथा उसका विस्तार करना और जमाखोरों व चोरबाजारियों के विरुद्ध राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों द्वारा आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम तथा इसी प्रकार के अन्य कानूनों के उपबंधों को सख्ती से लागू करना ।

विवरण

16-7-88 को समाप्त पिछले छः महीनो (अर्थात् 16-1-88 और 16-7-88 के बीच) के दौरान चुनी वस्तुओं के थोक मूल्य सूचकांकों में आए उतार-चढ़ाव की प्रतिशतता

वस्तु	उतार-चढ़ाव की प्रतिशतता
चावल	+9.6
गेहूं	—5.9
ज्वार	+2.6
बाजरा	+9.9
चना	+28.4
अरहर	—5.3
मूंग	+40.7
मसूर	+19.2
उड़द	+16.9
आलू	+52.1
प्याज	—22.0
दूध	+4.3
मछली	+0.1
गोश्त	+
लाल मिर्च	+48.7
चाय	+6.4
कोक	स्थिर
मिट्टी का तेल	स्थिर
आटा	+0.1
चीनी	+8.5
गुड़	+15.2
वनस्पति	+1.9
मूंगफली का तेल	—4.8
सरसों का तेल	—26.0
नारियल का तेल	—0.1
नमक	+1
सूती कपड़ा (मिल का)	+1.9
कपड़े धोने का साबुन	—2.4
दियासलाई	स्थिर
समग्र वस्तुएं	+3.7

Misuse of NREP and RLEGP Funds by Karnataka

1374. SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA:
SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV:
SHRI SOHAN LAL DHUSIA:
SHRI HARI SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had made any statement that NREP and RLEGP funds are being misused by Karnataka Government;

(b) if so, to what extent these funds have been misused; and

(c) what action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI): (a) to (c) The facts are being ascertained and will be laid down on the Table of the House.

Revision of SC/ST List

1375. SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA:
SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV:
SHRI SOHAN LAL DHUSIA:
SHRI HARI SINGH:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Revision of Schedule of SC/ST is pending since long; and

(b) if so, by when Government propose to finalise the revision?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) and (b) The Government of India is contemplating comprehensive revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Nevertheless, it is not possible to specify the time limit as any amendment in the existing lists can be done only through an Act of Parliament in view of Articles 341 (2) and 342(2) of the Constitution.

Allotment of Foodgrains to Karnataka

1376. SHRI H HANUMANTHAPPA:
SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV:
SHRI SOHAN LAL DHUSIYA:
SHRI HARI SINGH:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantity of foodgrains released to Government of Karnataka during the last three years;

(b) whether there has been any decrease in the quantum released recently; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA): (a) A statement indicating the required information is attached (*see* below).

(b) and (c) The allocation of rice to Karnataka, which was 60,000 tonnes in January, 1988, was rationalised to 55,000 tonnes in February, 1988 and further to 45,000 tonnes in June, 1988. This level of allotment has been maintained for the months of July and August, 1988. As regard wheat, their allocation was 25,000 tonnes in February, 1988, 20,000 tonnes in March, 1988 and 15,000 tonnes per month from April 1988 onwards.

Statement

Allotment and offtake of foodgrains (rice and wheat) from the Central Pool for Karnataka for public distribution system during 1985 to 1987

(In '000 tonnes)

Year	Allotment		Offtake	
	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
1985	414.0	180 0	365.2	69.0
1986	595.0	300.0	586.2	133.5
1987	675.0	300.0	673.7	175.2

Synonymous Names of Naika Community

1377. SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA:
SHRI SOHAN LAL DHUSIYA:
SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any demand from Karnataka to recognise synonymous names of Naika Community is pending with the Government; and

(b) if so, by when Government is likely to issue a formal order in this connection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As the matter is linked up with the proposed comprehensive revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, no time limits can be specified at this stage. Any amendment in the existing lists can be done only through an Act of Parliament in view of Articles 341(2) and 342(2) of the Constitution.

Meeting of Members of Parliament belonging to SC/ST

1378. SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA:
SHRI SOHAN LAL DHUSIYA:
SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether meetings of Members of Parliament belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were recently been convened;

(b) if so, what suggestions were given by the Members; and

(c) what action Government have taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir. Three meetings with Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Members of Parliament were held in 1987.

(b) and (c) A statement is enclosed.

Statement

Meeting held on	Suggestion made by M.Ps.	Action taken by Government
1	2	3
9-4-87 Prime Minister's meeting with SC and ST M.Ps. to discuss the improvements in the Constitutional machinery under Article 338 of the Constitution.	A majority of the Members suggested continuance of a single-Commission for SCs. and STs. A few were in favour of only Commissioner for SCs. and STs.	The Government examined the matter and have taken necessry action. *Interalia*. renaming the Commission as National Commission for SCs &STs, redefining its functions to be a research body of national level, strengthening the office of the Commissioner for SCs and STs by providing two senior officers of Secretary's level to assist him and providing of disciplinary mechanism in the form of a Secretary in Cabinet Secretariat.

1	2	3
6-5-1987		
Deputy Minister (Welfare)'s meeting with ST Members of Parliament to discuss rehabilitation of displaced tribals.	The Members suggested formulation of a plicy on rehabilitation of displaced tribals	Action has already been initiated by the Government on this issue.
26-8-1987		
Deputy Minister (Welfare)'s meeting with ST M.Ps. to discuss the administration of Scheduled areas under Tribal Sub Plan and allocation of funds for Tribal Sub Plan.	The Members emphasised the need for : (i) proper utilisation of State Plan funds quantified and Special Central Assistance for the development of tribals; (ii) postingof committed officers in Tribal Sub Plan Areas; (iii) Delegation of adequate powers to project officers of Integrated Tribal Development Projects; (iv) Checking alienation of Tribals lands to non tribals; and (v) holding meetings fo the Tribes advisory Councils in time.	All these issues are being pursued with State Governments concerned on a continuig basis.

Release of Foodgrains to Karnataka under Food for Work Programme

1379. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Foodgrains released to Karnataka under "Food for work" programme during the last three years;

(b) what are the ways and means available to ensure that these are properly utilised;

(c) the date of last review, if any, of the programme, and

(d) what was the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI): (a) The Food-for Work Programme was replaced by National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) from October, 1980. The quantity of foodgrains released to Karnataka under NREP during the last three years is an under:—

Year	Quantity
1985-86 . . .	39300 MTs
1986-87 . . .	82897 MTs
1987-88 . . .	80115 MTs

(b) and (c) With a view to ensuring that the foodgrains are properly utilised, detailed guidelines have been issued to the State Governments as part of the Programme guidelines under NREP. The utilisation of foodgrains is also monitored through periodical reports which have been prescribed in the guidelines. Officers from the Union Department of Rural Development have also been nominated as Area Officers to visit the States and oversee the implementation of the rural development programmes including utilisation of food-

grains, etc. The implementation of the programme is reviewed on a continuous basis through concurrent evaluation which also throws up useful information on utilisation of foodgrains.

(d) The findings are as under:—

(i) With effect from Ist November, 1987 the distribution of foodgrains under the programme was restricted to 2.5 kg. per mandays. However, in most of the district in Karnataka, foodgrains continued to be given in much larger quantities upto January/February, 1988. In some cases major portion of wages was paid in foodgrains.

(ii) The programme guidelines permit utilisation of foodgrains on scarcity relief works provided the scarcity funds are placed at the disposal of the District Rural Development Agencies/ Zilla Parishad of the scarcity affected areas as additive to the funds given under the programme. While utilising foodgrains given under the programme on scarcity relief works in Karnataka, however, the procedure of placing funds at the disposal of DRDAs/Zilla Parishads was not strictly followed.

(iii) Foodgrains given under the programme in the State were also utilised on works taken up under other schemes of the State Government like Western Ghat Development Scheme which is not permissible under the programme.

सूखे की स्थिति के कारण हुई क्षति

1380. **श्री मीर्जा इशाक बेग** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष सूखे की स्थिति के संबंध में जिन-जिन राज्यों को सहायता तथा अनुदान दिये गये हैं उनके नाम क्या हैं तथा उन्हें कितनी धनराशि और किस रूप में सहायता दी गई है ; और

(ख) इस सहायता द्वारा कितने व्यक्ति तथा पशु लाभान्वित हुए हैं ;

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में राहत कार्यों के संबंध में किस हद तक काम किया गया; और

(घ) सूखे की स्थिति की वर्तमान हालत क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्याम लाल यादव) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(घ) उन सभी राज्यों में जो 1987 के सूखा से प्रभावित हुए थे, वर्तमान दक्षिण-पश्चिमी मानसून के दौरान, अभी तक अधिक या सामान्य वर्षा हुई है ।

All India Urdu Service of AI R

1381. SRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that All India Urdu Service on All India Radio does not begin its daily programme with enchanting Vande Mataram when all other services do;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is likely to be made compulsory even for All India Urdu Service on AIR to begin with Vande Mataram in future?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) All India Radio broadcasts 'Vande Matram' at the commencement of all transmissions except in the External Services. Urdu Service, being part of the External Service, does not begin with 'Vande Matram'. In External Service Broadcasts, which are beamed for the listening audience in foreign countries, the traditions and cultural sensitivity of the target-areas are kept in view.

चीनी टेलीविजन कार्यक्रमों द्वारा भ्रामक प्रचार

1382. **श्री सत्यपाल मलिक :** क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सूचना मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन के दौरान हिमाचल प्रदेश के सूचना मंत्री ने चीनी टेलीविजन कार्यक्रमों द्वारा भ्रामक प्रचार से सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों के लोगों पर पड़ रहे बुरे प्रभाव तथा हमारे दूरदर्शन कार्यक्रमों के उन क्षेत्रों तक न पहुंचने के बारे में कोई शिकायत की थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री तथा सूचना प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री एच०के०एल० भगत) : (क) हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार के प्रतिनिधि (संसदीय सचिव) ने 25-5-1988 को हुए राज्यों के सूचना मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ यह भी बताया था कि क्योंकि हिमाचल प्रदेश पर्वतीय तथा पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है, जहां आदिवासियों की पर्याप्त जनसंख्या है तथा इसकी लम्बी सीमा चीन के साथ लगती है अत: केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस राज्य को विशेष प्राथमिकता प्रदान करनी चाहिए । तथापि, राज्य के किसी भी भाग चीनी टी०वी० सिग्नल के संग्रहण के बारे में उन्होंने कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया ।

(ख) दूरदर्शन की सातवीं योजना में हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य में स्थापित की जाने वाली निम्नलिखित परियोजनाएं शामिल हैं :—

(1) शिमला में 1 कि.वा. उच्च शक्ति ट्रांसमीटर सहित टी.वी. स्टूडियो केन्द्र ।

(2) मंडी, बिलासपुर तथा धर्मशाला में अल्प शक्ति (100 वाट) के टी. वी. ट्रांसमीटर ।

(3) चम्बा, हमीरपुर, कल्पा, केलांग एवं ऊना में अति अल्प शक्ति (2 × 10 वाट) के ट्रांसमीटर ।

(4) सोलन में ट्रांसमीटर ।

मंडी, बिलासपुर एवं चम्बा में टी. वी. ट्रांसमीटर पहले ही स्थापित तथा चालू हो गए हैं । चालू वित्तीय वर्ष (1988-89) के दौरान धर्मशाला, कल्पा, केलांग तथा ऊना के ट्रांसमीटरों के स्थापित तथा चालू हो जाने की उम्मीद है । जहां तक हमीरपुर में लगाए जाने वाले ट्रांसमीटर का प्रश्न है, इसे हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार के परामर्श से राज्य के किसी अन्य स्थान पर लगाने के बारे में विचार किया जा रहा है क्योंकि हमीरपुर पहले ही कसौली स्थित उच्च शक्ति के ट्रांसमीटर से टी.वी. सेवा प्राप्त कर रहा है । सोलन में ट्रांसमीटर के 1989 के अन्त तक लगाए जाने की उम्मीद है । जहां तक शिमला में टी. वी. स्टूडियो केन्द्र और उच्च शक्ति के ट्रांसमीटर को स्थापित करने का संबंध है, यह एक लम्बी अवधि की परियोजना है जिसके चालू होने के लिए 1990-91 के दौरान तैयार हो जाने की उम्मीद है। दूरदर्शन की उपरिउल्लिखित परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वित होने पर हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य में टी. वी. सेवा में पर्याप्त सुधार हो जाएगा । सेवा में और विस्तार, दूरदर्शन विस्तार की भावी योजनाओं में संसाधनों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करेगा ।

Basic Amenities in Slums

1383. SHR D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan to make slums as livable as possible and also to help the slum dwellers to upgrade by constructing houses;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether Government propose to direct the State Government to take effective steps to upgrade slums; and

(d) if so, what other measures Government propose to take to improve the standard of slum dwellers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d) The present policy of the Government emphasises an environmental improvement of urban slums in situ rather than their massive clearance and re-location. The State sector scheme of Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums is in operation in this regard. Under the Scheme, basic amenities like drinkign water supply, community baths and latrines, street lighting, paving of existing lanes and pathways etc. are provided in urban slums. Funds are provided in the State Annual Plans and the State Governments formulate and implement appropriate projects under the Scheme in accordance with their needs and priorities.

The World Bank assisted urban development projects in operation in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and other cities have also substantial slum upgradation component. Considering the acute conditions in Bombay, the Government has also decided to provide special non-plan grant of Rs. 100 crores to the Government of Maharashtra during 7th Plan for tackling the acute problems of housing and slums in Bombay.

अनुसूचित जनजातियों को छूट

1384. **श्री सुनील कुमार पट्टनायक :** क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के रोजगार कार्यालयों द्वारा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों को कोई छूट प्रदान नहीं की जाती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या सरकार भविष्य में इस श्रेणी के व्यक्तियों को कोई छूट प्रदान करने का विचार रखती है और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

श्रम मंत्री (श्री बिंदेश्वरी दुबे) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

गौतमपुरी, दिल्ली में सड़कों का चौड़ा किया जाना

1385. **श्री सुनील कुमार पट्टनायक :** क्या शहरी विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गौतमपुरी में सड़कों को चौडा किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कार्य कब तक पूरा किये जाने की संभावना है, और किन-किन विशिष्ट स्थानों पर उपर्युक्त भाग (क) में उल्लिखित सड़कों को चौडा किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) यदि उपर्युक्त भाग (क) और (ख) का उत्तर हां हो, तो उन पर कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च किये जाने का विचार है ?

शहरी विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) दिल्ली नगर निगम ने सूचित किया है कि गौतमपुरी में सड़कों को चौड़ा करने का ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) तथा (ग) उपर्युक्त भाग (क) के उत्तर को देखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

विधवाओं को रोजगार

1386. **श्री सुनील कुमार पट्टनायक :** क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विधवाओं को रोजगार कार्यालयों में अपने नामों के पंजीयन की एक वर्ष की अवधि के समाप्त होने के बाद भी नौकरियां नहीं दी जाती

हैं जबकि इस प्रकार की विधवाओं को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर नौकरियां दी जानी चाहिएं ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; क्या कोई खामी सरकार के ध्यान में आई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार विधवाओं को रोजगार देने का विचार रखती है ?

श्रम मंत्री (श्री बिंदेश्वरी दुबे) : (क) से (घ) रोजगार कार्यालयों को अधिसूचित रिक्तियों और उनके चालू रजिस्टर पर उम्मीदवारों की संख्या के बीच बड़ा अन्तराल होने के कारण नौकरी चाहने वाले व्यक्तियों (विधवाओं सहित) को नियोजकों को नाम प्रायोजित करने के लिए अपनी बारी का इंतजार करना पड़ता है । केन्द्रीय सरकार रोजगार कार्यालयों के माध्यम से रोजगार के प्रयोजन से विधवाओं को कोई प्राथमिकता नहीं देती, और न ही इस संबंध में सरकार के विचाराधीन कोई प्रस्ताव है ।

तथापि, विधवाओं की उपरी आयु सीमा केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन ग्रुप "ग" और "घ" पदों में रोजगार के लिए 35 वर्ष (अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के सदस्यों के लिए 40 वर्ष) तक बढ़ा दी गई है ।

चिकित्सीय आधारों पर सरकारी आवास का आबंटन

1387. **श्री सुनील कुमार पट्टनायक** : क्या **शहरी विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न मंत्रालयों के कर्मचारियों से उनके मंत्रालय को चिकित्सीय आधारों पर आवास के आवंटन के सम्बन्ध में प्राप्त आवेदनपत्रों की संख्या क्या है ;

(ख) निपटा दिये गये अथवा विचाराधीन पड़े आवेदनपत्रों की संख्या क्या है; और

(ग) अस्वीकृत किये गये आवेदन पत्रों की संख्या क्या है तथा उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शहरी विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) से (ग) चिकित्सा आधार पर सरकारी आवास के आवंटनार्थ केवल उन्ही आवेदन-पत्रों के बारे में आंकड़े रखे गए हैं, जो निर्धारित चिकित्सीय मापदण्डों को पूरा करते है । 10-3-87 से 22-6-88 की अवधि के दौरान, 134 आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे तथा ऐसे आवेदन-पत्रों की जांच करने के लिए गठित विशेष आवास समिति द्वारा विचार किया गया । 131 मामलो में चिकित्सा आधार पर तदर्थ आवंटन के लिए अनुरोध स्वीकार किए गये, 2 मामलों की समीक्षा करने के लिए उन्हें संबंधित चिकित्सा अधिकारियों को भेज दिया गया है तथा एक मामले में विशेष आवास समिति द्वारा सिफारिश नही की गई । 4 मामलों में, जिनके पूर्ण दस्तावेज विशेष आवास समिति की वि22-6-88 को हुई अन्तिम बैठक के पश्चात् प्राप्त हुए है ।

Press Correspondents with Prime Minister on His Tours

1388. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of occasions the Prime Minister took Press correspondents alongwith him on his foreign tours since January, 1988;

(b) the number of occasions the Prime Minister took Press correspondents alongwith him on his various visit to States in the country; and

(c) the names of the correspondents and the newspapers they represent both for (a) and (b) above?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Modernisation of steel Plant

1389. SHRI KAMAL MORARKA:
SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to undertake a massive programme for the modernisation of the Steel Plants in the country with an estimated cost of Rs. 7,000 crores;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any arrangements have been finalised with foreign countries for modernisation of Steel Plants; and

(d) if so, the details of the conditions of the collaboration?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MAKHAN LAL FOTEDAR): (a) and (b) Details of the Cost Estimates, which would require updating from time to time, in respect of the schemes for modernisation of Steel Plants are as follows:—

Name of the steel plant	Estimated cost
Durgapur Steel Plant	Rs.1357 crores (3rd Quarter 1986 prices).
Rourkela Steel Plant	Rs. 1600 crores (4th Quarter 1986 prices).
Burnpur Works of IISCO	Rs. 2930 crores.

(c) and (d) It is envisaged to obtain assistance from West Germany for Rourkela Steel Plant and from Japan for Burnpur Works of IISCO. The details in this regard will be known only after finalisation of collaborations with the above countries.

Cancellation of Recording of Message of Education Minister, Assam

1390. SHRI YALLA SESI BHUSHANA RAO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Education, Science and Technology Minister of Assam had to cancel recording of his message on the eve of the World Environment Day to be telecast on Doordarshan; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Guwahati Doordarshan authorities did not allow the broadcast since the script of his message contained some strictures against the policies of the Central Public Sector Undertakings in Assam as well as that of the Union Government's efforts regarding pollution control and the economic exploitation of the State's natural resources?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b) The request for recording of a message by the Education, Science and Technology Minister of Assam on World Environment Day on 5th June, 1988 was received late in the afternoon of 3rd June, 1988 only. The recording was to be done the same day as per the wishes of the Hon'ble Minister. However, on going through the copy of the written message provided to the Doordarshan Kendra, Guwahati, it was found that some modifications were required in it with a view to bringing the script in conformity with the guidelines applicable to such telecasts. The Director of the Kendra tried to discuss the matter with the Hon'ble Minister. However, he was neither available nor did he come for recording of the message.

अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के छात्रों के लिये छात्रावास

1391. **श्री अजीत जोगी** : क्या कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के ऐसे कुल कितने छात्र हैं जिन्हें छात्रावास की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध करायी गई हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार इनकी इस संख्या को पर्याप्त मानती है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इन वर्गों के कम से कम 25 प्रतिशत छात्रों को छात्रावास की सुविधाएं प्रदान करने की व्यवस्था करने का विचार रखती है ताकि वे अपनी पढ़ाई में पूरी तरह ध्यान दे सकें और अपने व्यक्तित्व का विकास कर सकें ?

कल्याण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती सुमति उरांव): (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

New item "Bucketful and Trickles"

1392. SHRI V. GOPALSAMY:
SHRI T. R. BALU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item under the caption "Bucketful and Trickles" which appeared in the 'Indian Express' of the 3rd July, 1988;

(b) whether any enquiry has been conducted; and

(c) if so, what are the findings thereof and what action has been taken against the concerned persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The complaint, however, relates to milk booth No. 629 and not 692. In this regard, an enquiry was conducted by Mother Dairy, Delhi.

(c) No irregularities were found in the functioning of the booth. Shri D. R. Gulati, the complainant was contacted by the officials of Mother Dairy in the course of enquiry. Shri Gulati, after having seen the functioning of the booth himself, had expressed his satisfaction in his letter to the Editor which appeared in the Delhi Edition of "The Indian Express" dated the 10th July, 1988.

Agricultural Accidents in Punjab

1393. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people affected by agricultural accidents in Punjab during the last two years; and

(b) what was the compensation provided to the victims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) 8578.

(b) Rs. 2,02,29,777. (Rupees two crores two lakhs twenty nine thousands seven hundred and seventy seven).

Cattle Died due to Drought

1394. SHRI K. V. THANGKABALU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cattle died due to the current drought conditions, State-wise;

(b) the special scheme to provide financial assistance to State and other help to owners of such cattle, replacement of their live stock so that their agricultural and dairing activities are hampered; and

(c) the number of persons benefited under this scheme in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) No death of livestock due to starvation has been reported by the State Governments. However, livestock have died due to old-age, malnutrition, diseases and other causes in drought-affected States. Such deaths were: Rajasthan—68,887; Gujarat—39,647; Maharashtra—4,854 and Kerala—26. Other States have not reported such deaths.

(b) No assistance is provided for replacement of livestock under drought relief programme. However, financial help is available for purchasing fresh stock under Plan programme like Integrated Rural Development Programme, Special Livestock Breeding Programme, etc.

(c) In the wake of drought 1987-88, the Central Government sanctioned financial grants for cattle conservation and fodder production to various drought-affected States. The State of Tamil Nadu was granted Rs. 87.50 lakhs for fodder production under a Contingency Plan, through which 19,978 small and marginal farmers were benefited.

सांसदों को कार्यालय के लिये स्थान तथा अन्य सुविधाओं का दिया जाना

1395. **श्री सत्यपाल मलिक** : क्या **संसदीय कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सांसदों को कार्यालय के लिए स्थान तथा कार्यालय सम्बन्धी अन्य सुविधाएं प्रदान करने संबंधी कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री ए च०के०एल० भगत) : (क) और (ख) संसद सदस्यों को विभिन्न सुविधाएं संसद सदस्य वेतन और भत्ता संबंधी संयुक्त समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर दी जाती हैं। संयुक्त समिति ने सदस्यों को भत्ते और कार्यालय सुविधाएं दिए जाने के सम्बन्ध में कुछ सिफारिशें की है। इन सिफारिशों पर कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

Telecast of Serial 'Amir Khusro'

1396. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the criticism of serial 'Ameir Khusro' on Doordarshan as it distorts history by supporting the invasion on Temple of Somnath and commenting on Aryans as invaders; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b) The Government have received some letters alleging distrortion of facts in the serial 'Amir Khusro'. A petition was filed in the Court for restraining Doordarshan from telecast of this serial. But the Hon'ble Court dismissed the case. The telecast of the serial continues.

Check on Nutritional Values of Fast Foods

1397. SHRI RAM AWADHESH SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a fast food boon in India which has been triggered by Defence Food Research Laboratory as published in 'the Sunday Observer' 3—9 July, 1988;

(b) whether any check on nutritional values of many fast foods are being conducted as compared with the original value of food before processing and if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether Government are also aware of invasion of Junk Foods with very poor and low nutritional value which have invaded the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Import of Wheat from America

1398. SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA:

SHRI N. E. BALARAM:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for the import of one million tonnes of wheat from U.S., India would be paying a sum of Rs. 60 crores as shipping charges as against around Rs. 146 crores as the wheat price;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in 'Patriot', of 11th June, 1988 under the caption "Leak of wheat import decision to cost India crores of ruppes extra";

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA): (a) and (b) The estimated F.O.B. cost of one million tonnes of wheat (contracted in April, 1988) comes to about Rs. 146.32 crores and the total freight for this quantity would be Rs. 60 crores or thereabout, depending on freight levels that would prevail from time to time till despatch of the last ship.

(c) to (e) Government have seen the report referred to. Freight level depends upon various factors such as supply and demand, etc. which keep changing from time to time. Import of one million tonnes of wheat by India was contracted in April, 1988, whereas the international freight market started recovering towards end of 1987.

Prices of Vanaspati

1399. SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vanaspati manufacturers give any undertaking to Government regarding stability of the prices; if so, the details of prices agreed upon and prevailing;

(b) whether Vanaspati manufacturers are getting imported edible oil from the STC (State Trading Corporation) at uniform price to maintain uniformity of prices throughout the country;

(c) whether sales tax paid by Vanaspati manufacturers on the sale of the imported oil by the STC is reimbursed by Government agencies; and

(d) if so, the amount of reimbursed during the years 1985, 1986 & 1987 alongwith the details about state-wise reimbursement allocation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA): (a) A voluntary price arrangement has been in effect from the 26th of August, 1987 on the basis of an assurance from the Vanaspati Manufacturers Association and the Indian Vanaspati Producers Association according to which the maximum consumer price of a 15 kg. tin of Vanaspati is Rs. 335/- plus local taxes.

(b) The current STC issue price for imported edible oils to the Vanaspati industry is Rs. 15,000 PMT for the regular allocations and Rs. 19,000/- PMT for the commercial allocations.

(c) STC reimburses sales tax to vanaspati units on the sale of imported oils subject to certain conditions-

(d) Information is being collected.

1400. [*Transferred to the 16th August*, 1988].

Monitoring of Food Supplies through Public Distribution System

1401. PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Goevrnment's attention has been drawn to the news item published in 'Hindu' on 8th July, 1988 regarding the need for "Nutritional security" with particular reference to the concern of the International Scientist, Dr. M. S. Swaminathan for monitoring food supplies through public distribution system; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA): (a) and (b) Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in Hindu' of 8th July, 1988. The PDS built up over the years alongwith buffer stocking of foodgrains has emerged as a principal instrument of Government policy in making available food items to the common man at reasonable prices, thus making a significant contribution to the nutritional standard of the poor. Food supplies made through Public Distribution System in the country are being monitored continuously at the centre, State/UT and district levels.

Development Plan for Cities and Towns in Uttar Pradesh

1402. DR. MOHD. HASHIM KIDWAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of cities and towns of Uttar Pradesh for which development plans have been formulated by Government and the total amount allocated for this purpose during the last three years; and

(b) what are the details of these development plans of these cities and towns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) Appropriate Urban Development Plans/Projects are formulated and implemented by State Governments in accordance with their needs and priorities out of their annual plan provisions. Besides central financial assistance is provided under the two Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) and Urban Basic Service (UBS). Under IDSMT which, *inter alia*, include Land Acquisition and development, Sites and Services, Traffic and Transportation, Markets and Mandies, Low Cost Sanitation etc., 23 towns from Uttar Pradesh were included till the end of 6th Plan and 12 more have been included during the 7th Plan. Rs. 502.954 lakhs were released to U.P. during 1985-88 as instalments of Central assistance for on-going projects from 6th Plan as well as new projects. Under UBS Scheme which aims at improving the degree and quality of survival and development of children of urban low income families, eight towns in Lucknow district have been selected for project implementation during the 7th Plan. The State Government has not so far approached for any release of funds. Two World Bank assisted projects, namely Uttar Pradesh Urban Development Project and Kanpur Urban Development Project with components such as Sites and Services, Slum Upgrading, Area Development Traffic Engineering, Drainage, Water Supply and Sewerage, Low Cost Sanitation etc. are also under implementation.

The names of the towns being covered under IDSMT, UBS and World Bank assisted Urban Development Projects are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Towns covered under the World Bank Assisted Urban Development Projects

Kanpur		Bareilly	Ghaziabad.
Agra		Moradabad	
Varanasi		Gorakhpur	
Allahabad		Aligarh	
Lucknow		Saharanpur	
TOWNS COVERED UNDER THE IDSMT			
Jaunpur	Mahoba	Amethi	Balrampur
Azamgarh	Kasganj	Kashipur	Lalitpur
Hathras	Gazipur	Padrauna	Mirzapur
Banda	Sitapur	Sultanpur	Etawah
Barabanki	Mainpuri	Biswan	Sambhal
Raibareli	Hardoi	Shamli	
Almora	Bijnor	Bhadohi	
Etah	Orai	Maunath Bhajjan	
Balia	Deoria	Shandila	
Fatehpur	Badaun	Pilibhit	
TOWNS COVERED UNDER THE UBS			
Lucknow	Alambagh		
Malihabad	Amausi		
Kakori	Gasamganj		
Chandibagh	Nagran		

Import of Edible Oils

1403. SHRI NARESH C. PUGLIA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to reply to Unstarred Question 478 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 29th July, 1988 and state:

(a) the details of contracts executed for import of edible oil during the last three oil years and so far in the current oil year; and

(b) the names of the agencies and the centres from which the imports are being made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA): (a) and (b) The State Trading Cor-

poration imports edible oils for and on behalf of Government of India.

STC imports oil from the following sources:—

Oils	Countries
Soyabean oil (SBO)	USA, Brazil, Argentina & Europe.
Rapeseed oil	Canada, Europe & China.
Sunflower seed oil	USA, Argentina & Europe.
Neutralised pal oil	Malaysia.
RBD palm oil	Malaysia and Indonesia.
RBD palmolein	Malaysia and Indonesia.

About 100 suppliers are registered with the State Trading Corporation from whom tenderrs are invited on every working day. Offers received by 2 P.M. are valid till 5 P.M. which are accepted or rejected on the basis of international market reports and other related factors. It would not be in public interest to disclose further details.

Violation of Fundamental Rights to Freedom of Speech

1404. DR. G. VIJAYA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a leading lawyer had stated that Doordarshan had violated Ms. Indira Jaising's fundamental rights to freedom of speech; and

(b) whether her plea has been upheld by the Courts and if so, the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BRODCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The ruling of the Honourable Court has been noted carefully for future guidance and compliance.

Grabbing of Tribal Lands

1405. SHRI SUKOMAL SEN:
SHRI RAMNARAYAN GOSWAMI:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the grabbing of tribal lands in Lohardaga, Ranchi by some influential persons; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. According to the information received from the State Government of Bihar, 128.40 acres of such land has already been restored to 34 tribals in Lohardaga and Ranchi. Besides, orders have been passed for restoration of 8.45 acres of land to 3 tribals. 17 other petitions filed recently for restoration of tribal land are under enquiry.

तिलहनों का आयात

1406. **श्री राम जेठमलानी** : क्या **खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार देश में खाद्य तेल उद्योग और व्यापार को विकसित करने की दृष्टि से खाद्य तेल की बजाय तिलहनों का आयात करने का विचार रखती है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि तिलहनों के आयात से विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत में भी सहायता मिलेगी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा लिये जा रहे निर्णय का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री डी एल० बैठा) : (क) से (ग) सरकार, विभिन्न बातों, जैसे पौध संगरोध की आवश्यकताओं तिलहनों के आयात से संबंधित बदलती रहने वाली अर्थ-व्यवस्था, उन्हें प्राप्त करने तथा परिणामी तेलों का वितरण करने में आने वाली संभार-तंत्र संबंधी तथा प्रशासनिक समस्याओं को ध्यान में रखते हुये, आमतौर पर तिलहनों के आयात के पक्ष में नहीं है। तथापि राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास बोर्ड के जरिये सहायता आधार पर 5 लाख मी० टन तिलहनों का आयात करने की अनुमति देने का प्रस्ताव है। यह सहायता अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

"Glasnost and Perestroika" Serial

1407. DR. RATNAKAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Reliance Industries have offered to sponsor Doordarshan serials to popularise "Glasnost and Perestroika" of Gorbachev as has been reported in the 'Hindustan Times' of July 6, 1988; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) No, Sir. Doordarshan has not received any such offer.

(b) Does not arise.

धारावाहिक "अमीर खुसरो" का दूरदर्शन पर प्रसारण

1408 **डा० रत्नाकर पांडेय** : क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को दूरदर्शन पर प्रसारित किये जा रहे धारावाहिक "अमीर खुसरो" के प्रसारण के विरोध में कुछ पत्र प्राप्त हुये हैं यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार इस धारावाहिक का प्रसारण बन्द करने अथवा इसमें कतिपय परिवर्तन करने का विचार रखती है यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री एच०के०एल० भगत) : (क) और (ख) सरकार को "अमीर खुसरो" धारावाहिक में तथ्यों को तोड़-मरोड़ कर दिखाने के आरोपों से संबंधित कुछ पत्र प्राप्त हुये है। दूरदर्शन को इस धारावाहिक को दिखाने से रोकने के लिये न्यायालय में एक याचिका दायर की गई थी किन्तु माननीय न्यायालय ने इस मामले को खारिज कर दिया। धारावाहिक को बन्द करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Development of Soffware

1409. SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:

SHRI KAPIL VERMA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to an interview published in 'Hindustan Times' dated 5th June, 1988 to the effect that as per the Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting adequate attention has not been given by Government to the development of software for the development of software infrastructure in the electronic media; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to overcome this serious handicap?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) In the news report dated 5th June, 1988 appearing in 'The Hindustan Times' a view was expressed only in respect of Doordarshan that its software has not developed to a certain extent and during the Sixth Plan and to some extent in the Seventh Plan the pace of development of software infrastructure in Doordarshan had not matched the expansion on the Hardware side. Expansion of TV Relay Service was given more consideration during this period so that TV could reach the masses. Also, the availability of programmes from private producers did, to some extent, delay vigorous action to develop software by Doordarshan.

(b) More emphasis is now being laid on the development of software during the Eighth Plan. Even during the remaining period of Seventh Plan it is proposed to set-up studio facilities in the Capitals of some States and the number of Programme Producing Kendras will go up from the present 18 to 48 after completion of Seventh Plan Schemes. The Central Production Centre in New Delhi has also started functioning and technically and contentwise quality programmes are expected to be produced.

Cultivation of Oilseeds

1410. SHRI KAPIL VERMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to reply to Unstarred Question 478 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 29th July, 1988 and state:

(a) whether Government have made any survey regarding farmers predominant dependence on highly risky dry land areas for oil seed cultivation; if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, what are the reasons therefor and what steps Government propose to take in this regard; and

(c) whether Government propose to build up a buffer stock of edible oil; if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA): (a) and (b) No need has been felt by Government to conduct a survey since the oilseeds are predominantly grown as rainfed crops. Therefore the Government have launched programmes under the National Oilseeds Development Project and Oilseeds Production Thrust Project to induce the farmers to take up cultivation of more remunerative dryland oilseed crops like sunflower and safflower to minimise the risk of drought. For this purpose assistance is provided for supply of critical inputs.

(c) State Trading Corporation has been keeping about 2 lakh tonnes of imported edible oils available at all times physically for the Public Distribution System. This is treated as a kind of buffer stock besides oils in the pipeline wherein the edible oils arrive at regular intervals. Buffer stocking is also achieved through limited forward-buying in international markets. In so far as indigenous edible oils are concerned no buffer stocking is done at Government's behest as it is an open market commodity.

Transfer of Officers Posted at Lucknow

1411. SHRI KAPIL VERMA:
SHRI RAM CHANDRA VIKAL:
SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state what are the names of officers on software side posted at Lucknow for more than ten years within a media unit or by shifting

from one unit to another unit within Lucknow and the reasons for not posting them outside Lucknow?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): A statement indicating the names of officers on software (programme) side in All India Radio and Doordarshan posted at Lucknow for more than ten years within a media unit or by shifting from one unit to another unit is enclosed. (*See* below).

The positng/transfers of officers at a station are decided according to the requirements of a particular station and exigencies of service.

Statement

Names of officers on software (programme) side in All India Radio and Doordarshan posted at Lucknow for more than ten years within media Unit or by shifting from one Unit to another unit

1. Shri Mukta Shukla, Editor (Scripts).
2. Shri B. D. L. Shrivastava, Extension Officer.
3. Shri Ashok Goswamy, Producer.
4. Shri K. N. Pandey, Assistant Editor.
5. Shri P. B. L. Saxena, Production Assistant.
6. Smt. C. P. Bhatnagar, Production Assistant.
7. Kum. Uma Chakbhasht, Production Assistant.
8. Smt. Ambeshwari Shrivas'ava, Production Assistant.
9. Smt. Jayashree Pandey, Production Assistant.
10. Shri Habil Manjil, Transmission Executive.
11. Smt. Sheela Bhattacharya, Transmission Executive.
12. Shri B. S. Banerjee, Transmission Executive.
13. Shri A. S. Khan, Field Reporter.
14. Smt. Sharda Lal, Field Reporter.
15. Smt. Shakuntala Verma, Producer.
16. Shri Y. D. Pandit, News Reader-*cum*-Translator.
17. Smt. Shahni Sultana, News Reader-*cum*-Translator.
18. Shri S. L. Thaliyal, News Reader-*cum*-Translator.
19. Shri Rajjan Lal, Assistant Editor (News).
20. Shri R. K. Tandon, Editor (Reporting).
21. Kum. Mahajbeen Zaidi, Announcer.
22. Shri A. K. Shrivastava, Announcer.
23. Smt. Shakuntala Mishra, Announcer.
24. Smt. Kanti Gupta, Announcer.
25. Smt. Sheela Mishra, Announcer.
26. Smt. Asha Chandra, Announcer.
27. Smt. Neena Shrivastava, Announcer.
28. Kum. Madhu Shrivastava, Announcer.
29. Shri B. D. Pathak, Announcer.
30. Shri J. S. Jhardhari, Announcer.
31. Shri S. A. Rizvi, Announcer.
32. Sh. Mohd. Shamim, Producer Grade II.
33. Smt. Kumud Nagar, Producer Grade II.
34. Smt. Shailini Siyote, Producer Grade II.
35. Shri S. S. Rehman, Producer Grade I.
36. Shri P. K. Mehrotra, Assistant News Editor.
37. Shri S. M. M. Zaidi, Assistant News Editor.
38. Shri R. S. Kotwal, Producer Grade II.
39. Shri B. K. Mitra, Producer Grade II.
40. Smt. Kamlesh Rehman, Producer Grade II.
41. Shri Jagdish Lal, Programme Executive.

42. Shri Amerjit Singh, Producer Grade II.

Demolitions of Houses in Sitapur-Dabri and Kardampuri etc. by DDA

1412. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA had recently carried out major demolition operations in Sitapur-Dabri and Kardampuri in West Delhi and in trans-Jamuna respectively; if so, the details thereof;

(b) what is the number of people affected by these demolitions and the period of existence of these colonies;

(c) whether Government have made any inquiry to know as to how these colonies were allowed to come up so as to fix responsibility on the officials concerned who are responsible to check illegal growth of colonies in the city; if so, what are the details thereof and

(d) what is the estimated loss caused to the affected persons as a result thereof and the manner in which Government proposes to rehabilitate them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) Delhi Development Authority and Dy. Commissioner of Police have reported that about 300 semi-pakka and temporary structures and boundary walls were demolished in Sitapur-Dabri and 800 semi-pakka structures were demolished in Kardampuri on 12th June, 1988 and 5th June, 1988 respectively. In Sitapuri, Dabri approximately 1000 persons were affected and in Kardampuri 4000 persons were affected.

(c) No enquiry has been made.

(d) As these persons were recent unauthorised encroachers of DDA's acquired land, the question of their rehabilitation does not arise and no such statistics or loss caused to the affected persons is being maintained.

सरकारी भूमि पर अवैध रूप से किये गये कब्जे का हटाया जाना

1413. **श्री शरद यादव :** क्या **शहरी विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में ऐसा कितना क्षेत्र है जिस पर लोगों ने अवैध रूप से कब्जा किया हुआ है ;

(ख) भूमि पर अवैध रूप से होने वाले कब्जों को रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा किये गये प्रयासों का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की भूमि को कब्जाने में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के कर्मचारियों/अधिकारियों को शामिल पाया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन कर्मचारियों/अधिकारियों के नाम क्या है तथा उनके विरुद्ध की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शहरी विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Metro Railway for Delhi

1414. SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government were considering the demand for a development of an overhead and underground metro railway system in Delhi to provide rapid mass transportation to city over going population; and

(b) if so, by what time the said project will be undertaken and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) A Task Force set up to evaluate the different modes of mass rapid transit for urban transport and to recommend one most suited to meet the growing needs of Delhi has submitted its report. A decision on the recommendations will be taken after examining the report in consultation with the Planning Commission and other concerned authorities.

Denial of Allotment of Old Ships for Ship-breaking for Calcutta

@1415 SHRIMATI KANAK MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Metal Scrap Trade Corporation (MSTC) has issued guidelines on 13th April, 1988 whereby it has denied any further allotment of old ships for Calcutta for ship-breaking;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Calcutta Port Trust has decided not to spare any berth for ship-breaking;

(c) whether fourteen ship-breaking units of Calcutta would be out of business, 2000 direct workers and a large nmber of ancillary units workers would lose their jobs;

(d) if so, whether Government would reconsider the situation and advise MSTC and CPT to withdraw the said directives; and

(e) if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) MSTC's guidelines for allotment of old imported ships to ship breaking units for 1988-89 do not envisage supply of old imported ships to units registered at Calcutta. This policy is continuing since 1986-87.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Though supply of old imported ships to ship breaking units at Calcutta is not done, these units undertake breaking of Indian Flag Vessels and vessels sold by Port Trust and under Court Orders. Hence there is no question of ship breaking units at Calcutta going out of business or workers losing jobs.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

@Previously Unstarred Question 914, transferred from 3rd August, 1988.

वक्फ (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1984

1416. **श्री मोर्जा इर्शादबेग :** क्या **कल्याण** मंत्री 28 अगस्त, 1987 को राज्य सभा में अतारांकित प्रश्न 4087 के दिये गये उत्तर को देखेंगे और यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वक्फ (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1984 पर समिति का गठन कब किया गया तथा उसने अपना प्रतिवेदन कब प्रस्तुत किया ?

कल्याण मंत्रालय की राज्य मंत्री (डा० राजेन्द्र कुमारी वाजपेयी) : वक्फ (संशोधित) अधिनियम, 1984 से संबद्ध समिति के गठन के संबंध में ऐसे कोई औपचारिक, आदेश जारी नहीं किये गये थे । फिर भी समिति की पहली बैठक 29 अक्तूबर, 1986 को हुई थी और समिति ने 22 फरवरी, 1987 को हुई अंतिम बैठक में अपनी सिफारिशों को अंतिम रूप दिया था ।

12.00 NOON

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the papers to be laid on the Table.

POLICE FIRING ON YOUTH CONGRESS WORKERS IN WEST BENGAL

SHRI SURESH KALMADI (Maharashtra): Sir, there was an indiscriminate firing in West Bengal yesterday. Two Youth Congress workers were shot dead. We demand a statement from the Home Minister. (*Interruptions*)

[The Deputy Chairman in the Chair]

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: There was an indiscriminate firing.

SHRI RAOOF VALIULLAH (Gujarat): We demand a statement. (*Interruptions*)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You give a notice.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Twenty people were injured in the demonstration. We want a statement from the Government. (*Interruptions*)

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI (Maharashtra): Madam, please call him. (*Interruptions*)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Listen to me first. (*Interruptions*) Please sit down. I request you, please sit down. (*Interruptions*) If everybody starts shouting, how do you expect me to function?

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA (West Bengal): It is not fair, Madam. If you allow one from that side, then you allow one from this side also.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Madam, Jail Bharo Andolan has been carried on by the West Bengal Youth Congress. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI N. E. BALARAM (Kerala): By allowing him you are restoring the zero hour.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me know what he has to say.

SHRI N. E. BALARAM: By this zero hour is being restored. Has he given a notice about this?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Wait. I am sorry. I would like to know whether you have given a notice about it. I have no knowledge about it. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: Madam, you are right. A notice should have been given. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. A. BABY (Kerala): Madam, I am on a point of order.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: I am also on a point of order.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Mr. Kalmadi, please sit down.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Madam, I am on a point of order. My point of order is that you should not be cowed down because some of the Members are shouting. Here is a problem. Problem is not of the emergence of the zero hour. The problem is about the killing of Youth Congress Workers in West Bengal. Why should it not be mentioned? It is a shame on the West Bengal Government.

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Madam, now you allow me to speak because you have allowed Mr. Kalmadi to speak.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Madam, outside District Magistrate's office in Cooch-Behar in West Bengal about 10,000 Youth Congress Workers were demonstrating peacefully against adulteration of edible oil and police resorted to firing in which about 21 youth Congress Workers were injured and out of 21, two workers were shot dead. Therefore, we demand from the Home Minister that he should make a statement on the floor of the House today itself. It is a shame, Madam, that poice in West Bengal resorted to firing when there was a peaceful demonstration. They must order an enquiry and the Home Minister should make a statement...(*Interruptions*)...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please listen.... मैं समझ रही हूं, आप बैठ जाइए। आप नोटिस दे सकते हैं। देखिए, यहां का नियम यह है कि if you want to raise any important issue, you have to give a notice for that. Then, we can ask the concerned Minister to make a statement or whatever it is.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Madam....

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kulkarni, you are a senior Member of the House, please listen to me. Please listen to me. You have to give a notice. ...(*Interruptions*)....

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Madam, without giving notice we can raise a matter of importance.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: I will give notice just now.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have to give a notice and then we will ask the Minister...

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Madam, in West Bengal every day.....(*Interuptions*)...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. No, I am not allowing anybody to speak....(*Interruptions*).... Let it be run in a systematic way.

SHRI VISHVJIT P. SINGH (Maharashtra): Madam, ..

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know what you have to say.

SHRI VISHVJIT P. SINGH: Madam, I may be allowed to speak.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can speak at the proper time.

SHRI VISHVJIT P. SINGH: Notice has been given.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have no knowledge about it. Please sit down.

SHRI M. A. BABY: We have given a notice but you are not permitting us.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will have to shout now. Please...

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY (Karnataka): Madam, may I make a submission now?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, not now. It will start again. I do not want....

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Most respectfully I have a submission to make.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing, please listen to me... (*interruptions*)...You give a notice, we will send it to the concerned Minister ...(*interruptions*)... I did not allow you.

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: I must be allowed.

(*Interruptions*)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen. You have given a notice. But I have no knowledge about it.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY (Tamil Nadu): How you have allowed Mr. Kalmadi?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has given a notice about it. I have no knowledge about it. On what subject he was speaking I was not knowing about it. .....(*Interruptions*) ....

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: I should be given a chance.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, it would be again a debate. I am not allowing anybody to say anything. .. (*Interruptions*)...Please sit down. Please sit down ...(*Interruptions*).. Please sit down.. (*Interruptions*).. Please sit down. We will send the notice to the Minister and after we receive his reaction, if it is necessary, it can be raised here but not before that. (*Interruptions*). You have to go according to the rules.

SHRI M. A. BABY: Madam, I am on a point of order.

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Madam, I am on a point of order.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

I. Report and Accounts (1987) of the Press Council of India, New Delhi and related papers

II. Statement giving reasons for not laying the audited accounts (1986-87) of the Press Council of India within stipulated time.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(i) Ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Press Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 1987 together with the Audit Report on the Accounts, under section 20 of the Press Council Act, 1978.

(ii) Statement giving reasons for not laying the Audited Accounts of the Press Council of India for the financial year 1986-87 within the stipulated period.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6373/88 for (i) and (ii).

Rice Milling Industry (Regulation and Licensing) Amendment Rules, 1988

SHRI M. M. JACOB: Madam, on behalf of Shri Jagdish Tytler, I also beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of section 22 of the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries Notification G.S.R. No. 807(E), dated the 22nd July, 1988, publishing the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation and Licensing) Amendment Rules, 1988. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6343/88.

Statement indicating the results of market loans floated by Government in May and July, 1988

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a Statement (in English and Hindi) indicating the results of market loans floated by the Government in May and July, 1988. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6358/88].

I. Report and Accounts (1981-82) of Madhya Pradesh State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Bhopal and related paper

II. Report and Accounts (1984-85) of the Punjab Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh and related papers

SHRI M. M. JACOB: Madam, on behalf of Shri Shyam Lal Yadav, I also beg to lay on the Table a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

I. (i) (a) Thirteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Madhya Pradesh State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Bhopal, for the year 1981-82, together with the Auditors' Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the Corporation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6358/88 for (a) and (b)]

(ii) (a) Ninteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Punjab Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh for the year 1984-85, together with the Auditors' Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the Corporation.

II. Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (I) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6389/88 for (I) and (II)].

Report and Accounts (1987-88) of the Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited, Bangalore and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MAKHAN LAL FOTEDAR): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(i) Twelfth Annual Report and Accounts of the Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1987-88, together with the Auditors' Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(ii) Review by Government on the working of the Company.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6346/88 for (i) and (ii)]

Food Corporation of India Contributory Provident Fund, (9th Amendment) Regulations, 1988

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (5) of section 45 of the Food Corporation Act, 1964, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies (Department of Food) Notification No. 47/F. No. 41-1/87, dated the 29th June, 1988, publishing the Food Corporation of India (Contributory Provident Fund) (9th Amendment) Regulations, 1988. [Placed in Library. *See* No LT—6371/88]

MESSAGES FROM THE LOK SABHA

(I) Joint Committee on Offices of Profit.

(II) The Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by certain Establishments) Bill, 1988.

(III) The Food Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1988.

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Madam, I have to report to the House the following messages received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:—

(I)

I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Thursday, the 4th August, 1988, adopted the following motion:—

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do elect one Member of Rajya Sabha according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Shri K. Gopalan from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the name of the Member so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee"

2. I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said motion, and also the name of the Member of Rajya Sabha so appointed, may be communicated to this House.

(II)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by certain Establish-

ments) Bill, 1988, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 4th August, 1988."

(III)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Food Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1988, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 4th August, 1988."

Madam, I lay a copy of each of the Bills mentioned at sr. no. II and III on the Table.

(*Interruptions*)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up calling attention to matter of urgent public importance. Shri Chitta Basu.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY (Karnataka): What has happened to you today, Madam?

(*Interruptions*)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am following the rules. That is why, I have asked him to give the notice and then only, the matter will be taken up . . . (*Interruptions*) . . .Otherwise, I will have to adjourn the House. Please cooperate. (*Interruptions*)... When the matter comes properly before the House, I will allow and not before that. Now, we are on the calling attention. Mr. Chitta Basu. (*Interruptions*) . . .

SHRI M. A. BABY (Kerala): Madam, you should stand by your promise. You have promised (*Interruption*)... Kindly stand by your promise or at least expunge what Mr. Kalmadi has said.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY (Tamil Nadu): Madam, Mr. Kalmadi did not give any notice. You allowed him to speak. Therefore, when Mr. Gurupadaswamy wants to raise his point of order, he should be allowed. Justice should be done. (*Interruptions*)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for fifteen minutes.

The House then adjourned at fourteen minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House reassembled at thirty-five minutes past twelve of the clock, **The Deputy Chairman** in the Chair.

POLICE FIRING ON YOUTH CONGRESS WORKERS IN WEST BENGAL—Contd.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I was under the impression that a proper notice had been given. That is why I allowed Mr. Suresh Kalmadi to say a few things, then, as a special dispensation. I will allow Mr. Suresh Kalmadi to make a special mention; after that Mr. Das Gupta; and after that Mr. Ray and Mr. Dipen Ghosh; that Mr. Ray and Mr. Dipen Ghosh two from this side and two from that side. They will make a special mention and the matter will end there and this will not be treated as a precedent at any time. (*Interruptions*) No. After consultation with hon. Members from both sides, we have found out this solution. As I said, I am allowing this only as a special dispensation since a deadlock has arisen; otherwise, it is not to be treated as a precedent One more thing, no more than three minutes each Member.

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Please make a little relaxation in this case.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. please.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI (Maharashtra): Madam, Deputy Chairman, the Youth Congress in West Bengal has launched a *jail bharo andolan* against the rampant corruption which is going on in West Bengal specially because of the adulterated edible oil which is being sold by them. On this particular day, on the 4th of last month, 10,000 Youth Congress workers had assembled near DM's office in Cooch Behar in West Bengal and the police resorted to firing without any provocation as a result of which 21 workers were injured very badly; they were admitted to the North Bengal Medical Hospital and two of them were killed in this incident which is indeed a matter of shame Through this Special Mention we request that the Home Minister should make a statement because this is not the first incident. The West Bengal Government must be put under pressure from the Centre not to behave in this manner. This movement to liquidate, physically liquidate, the people by the trigger-happy police of West Bengal must be checked at any cost...

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: The Centre cannot intimidate the State.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: A report on the incident must be placed on the Table of the House and the Minister must make a statement on this *police raj* by the Jyoti Basu Government and its functioning and the rampant corruption prevailing in West Bengal.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (West Bengal): I think the Constitution will not be honoured in that way.

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Madam, Deputy Chairman, it is true that two persons are dead. It is true that police firing has taken place. It is also true that death is always lamentable. It is also true that the policy of the Left Front is not to use the police to suppress any democratic movement in any part of the country. Therefore, let me tell you frankly that the death is definitely lamentable and it is not part of our policy to use the police to suppress any movement by any party including the Congress-I.

My second point is, I want to draw the attention of the House and the country as a whole to a statement appearing in *Aajkal* of Wednesday last, that is, of 3rd August. This is a statement issued by Sadhan Pande, one of the Secretaries of West Bengal Congress The statement categorically states that Priya Ranjan Das Munshi has become totally frustrated because he is losing the presidentship and, therefore, he has prepared a plan. This is on record ....(*Interruptions*) . . . This is on record .. (*Interruptions*) . . .

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Madam. I am on a point of order . . . (*Interruptions*).... I am on a point of order. Madam, he has mentioned the name of a person, a Member, from the Lok Sabha and that cannot be done. You cannot allow that .. (*Interruptions*) ...

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: When Mr. Kalmadi was mentioned the name of Mr. Jyoti Basu, why can't he mention the name of Mr Munshi? . . . (*Interruptions*) . . . Mr. Kulkarni, you should know.

SHRI A. G KULKARNI: Madam. he cannot mention .. (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: When Mr. Jyoti Basu's name was mentioned, what is wrong in mentioning the name of a *chota Minister* ... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: If you allow them to mention the name of a Member of the other House, they will also mention our names... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: It is the name of a *chota* Minister. Why can't be mention? . . . (*Interruptions*) ..

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Madam, we are not afraid of speaking the truth. Therefore, we never shouted when a speech was made condemning the West Bengal Government... (*Interruptions*). Madam, let the truth be mentioned. The point is that there has been a firing. It is true and it is a fact of life. It is also true that there has been a statement by the General Secretary of the West Bengal Congress (I) that a leader of the West Bengal Congress (I), namely, the President, being totally frustrated, has taken upon himself the responsibility of unleashing a plan of lawlessness in West Bengal including burning of trams and buses. Therefore, what has happened in Cooch-Bihar is a part and parcel of the attempt of the Congress (I) to create a law and order situation .. (*Interruptions*) ..

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN. You are exceeding the limit ....

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: .... so that President's Rule can be imposed .... (*Interruptions*) .... Therefore, Madam, we are sorry for the firing. But it has a political bias and they are out to dislodge the West Bengal Government .... (*Interruptions*) ..... and impose President's Rule .... (*Time bell rings*) .... But I can tell you .... (*Time bell rings*)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have not kept your promise.

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: But I can tell you that the people of West Bengal will not allow it to be done .... (*Interruptions*) ....

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Deba Prasad Ray.

SHRI DEBA PRASAD RAY (West Bengal): Madam Deputy Chairman. democracy is in peril in the land of West Bengal .... (*Interruptions*) ..... and the democratic rights of the people have been subverted there .... (*Interruptions*) ..... The honourable Members who are here....(*Interruptions*) .... It is quite unfortunate and it is an irony of fate that these people, these honourable Members, who are in the Opposition, Shri Dipen Ghosh, Shri Gurudas Das Gupta and all these people, could mention on the floor of this House on how many occasions they courted arrest in West Bengal, that they courted arrest in West Bengal when they were in the Opposition.... Madam, West Bengal has a rich tradition of political movements, has a rich tradition of political culture and, in the land of West Bengal....(*Interruptions*) Please I have not interrupted you when you spoke; I have not interrupted you ... (*Interruptions*)

Madam, a series of firing incidents are taking place in West Bengal. Madam, what happened in Cooch-Bihar district of West Bengal will remain as a black-day in its history. Ten thousand Youth Congress (I) volunteers went, as part of a State-wide movement of the Youth Congress, to the DM's Office to court arrest and the police resorted to firing without any provocation. Twenty-one boys had suffered injuries and two succumbed to injuries (*Interruptions*; Shri Biman Das and Shri Robin, Chandra, office bearers of the Chatra Parishad. Rest of them are struggling for life in the hospital there.... (*Interruption*... Two of them.... l(Interruptions)... Many are struggling for life in the hospital. Twenty-one boys are struggling for life in the North Bengal Medical Hospital. Apart from this, separate incidents have taken place in West Bengal. In a particular agitation that took place in Nadia district when the peasants were demanding electricity, this Government resorted to firing and killed the poor peasants of Nadia district. When there was an agitation in Taratola, this Government resorted to firing and it killed the innocent people. When there was an agitation in Mogra, this Government resorted to firing and killed the innocent people. A series of incidents of

[Shri Deba Prasad Ray

firing have been taking place in the land of West Bengal. I just want to know from the honourable Home Minister whether he would be able to ensure the democratic rights of those who are in the Opposition in West Bengal and whether they will be allowed to agitate against the misrule of the Left Front Government in West Bengal. When the people are rendered paralytic on account of being supplied adulterated rapeseed oil, the Food Minister does not hesitate to tell that such events were taking place even in the past. So, he is not bothered about it and he has not bothered to go to that place. He has not bothered to go and see the victims. Shri Moti Lal Vora has gone there to give assistance to this Government to provide medical aid to the victims and Mr. Prasanta Sur has stated, "We do not require to be assisted by the Central Government for giving medical aid." Actually Shri Gurudas Das Gupta's party is showing extra consideration to the Government in West Bengal so that his party is kept in Government in West Bengal. His party is at the mercy of CPI (M) to share power in West Bengal. The CPI is made a partner in West Bengal . . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: We are not at anybody's mercy.

SHRI DEBA PRASAD RAY: It is a shameful event. It is a shame for the whole country that 1400 people have been paralysed by consuming adulterated oil supplied through the public distribution system. And when they tried to raise their voice against this, when all over the State an agitation was going on, the Government of West Bengal decided to mercilessly kill people. Therefore, I want a statement from the Home Minister (*Interruptions*) What do you think of yourself? I did not interrupt you. (*Interruptions*) These people have throttled democracy in West Bengal. If Mr. Gurudas Das Gupta interrupts me like this, I will also continue to interrupt him whenever he speaks in the House, if he continues to behave like this. Now, I want the honourable Home Minister to ensure that the Congress Party is allowed to live, the Congress Party is allowed to function as a democratic opposition, is allowed to raise its voice for the people of Bengal, is allowed to expose the misrule and corruption of West Bengal Government and to ensure that protection is given to the Congress Party workers. I want a statement from the honourable Home Minister.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH (West Bengal): Madam, first of all I want to quote a newsitem appearing in a newspaper, which, at least I can say, is not friendly to our Left Front Government in West Bengal more than it is friendly to the Congress-I Government at the Centre, that is the 'Times of India' edited by a very revered editor, Shri Girilal Jain, and I think that newspaper cannot indulge in spreading canards. And that newsitem also is catered by a Government-run agency, the PTI, the Press Trust of India. So it is also not any staff reporter's despatch. I quote:

> "Two killed in firing in Cooch Behar: August 4, 1988: Two persons were killed and fourteen injured when the police opened fire as a section of Youth Congress sponsored procession attempted to storm into the office of the Sadar SDO here."

In another newsitem of this paper it is said,

> "The crowd clashed with the people as a result of which ten constables and ten Congressmen were injured."

Equal . . .

SHRI DEBA PRASAD RAY: I do not mean to interrupt him. I am only making a humble submission to Mr. Dipen Ghosh. Will he continue to read the full part of the newsitem because . . .

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: The more I read, the more will it go against you.

SHRI DEBA PRASAD RAY: . . . the part of the news item would show that this is according to the Director General of Police, Bikash Kali Bose.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Madam, I can lay it on the Table for your information. There is nothing like what Mr. Deba Prasad Ray said in the news-item as such . . .

THAKUR JAGATPAL SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Released by whom?

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Thakur Sahib, I am quoting it again. Shall I quote? (*Interruptions*)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Okay. Madam, yet I am sorry for the people who have been killed. I express my deep sorrow at the death of these persons. though they belonged to Youth Congress (I). They wanted to storm into the SDO's office, which is a culpable offence under the law of the country. If somebody wanted to storm into the SDO's office or D.M's. office or a Minister's office in Delhi, what would have happened?

SHRI DEBA PRASAD RAY: I dispute this. He is telling an untruth. (*Interruptions*) The boys were not allowed up to the Collector's office On the road itself the police resorted to firing. (*Interruptions*)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please allow him to complete.

SHRI DEBA PRASAD RAY: He is misleading the House. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: This is not the 'Indian Express'. This is 'Times of India'.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please complete. (*Interruptions*) There are interruptions from both sides.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Madam, wanted to clarify. But the question is that this is not the first time that some crowd assembled, some incident took place, the police fired in order to control the crowd, in order to maintain the law and order. It happens in Delhi. It happens everywhere. It is an affair for which the police machinery is there, the Government is there. I do not know on what condition which context it as allowed to be discussed here. You have . . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is up.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Madam, there is a deep-seated conspiracy, a conspiracy hatched by the Centre to create a law and order problem in the non-Congress ruled States, particularly the Left Front States and to destabilise them. (*Interruptions*) The Central Ministers are going there and creating law and order problem and thereby destabilising the States. (*Interruptions*)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You continue. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): Madam, ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: You are a Minister. You should not speak.

SHRI M. M. JACOB: Are you against Central Ministers visiting the States? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: There were incidents in Calcutta, in other districts in West Bengal, where Congress (I) men have stormed into the Congress (I) office, PCC (I) headquarters, tried to assault their leaders, and therefore the police had to be called in and they had to lathi-charge the Congress (I) workers. (*Interruptions*)

Madam, therefore, there is a deep-seated conspiracy hatched by the Centre to create the law and order prob-

[Shri Dipen Ghosh]

lem through their own men and thereby destabilise the States to pave the way for the imposition of President's rule. This is one of those incidents which had taken place in Cooch-Bihar. Madam, I want to forewarn the Centre as well as the members of the ruling party at the Centre that they are playing with fire. If they want to create any problem in Bengal, they can create. But the Bengali people have given their verdict—not once but thrice, not only in State Assembly elections during the last three elections but also in the Panchayat elections, municipal elections, college bodies. University bodies' elections and also in parliamentary elections. (*Interruptions*) The Left front is here because they are following a policy for the welfare of the people. (*Interruptions*)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs will take it up with the Home Minister.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—

Devastating Floods in Different Parts of the Country and the Steps taken by Government in this Regard

SHRI CHITTA BASU (West Bengal): Madam, Deputy Chairman, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Water Resources to the devastating floods in different parts of the country and the steps taken by Government in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): Madam, ...

As the House is aware, floods of medium to high intensity have caused damage affecting considerable sections of our people in the States of Assam, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, J & K, Gujarat and Punjab this year.

In Assam the Brahmaputra and its tributaries and river Katakhal in the Barak basin have been experiencing third wave of flood since the last week of May. The Kopili river at Dharamtul and the Katakhal river at Mathizuri have crossed the highest flood levels recorded earlier. In north Bihar, the Kamala Balan river and Adhwara Group of rivers have experienced medium floods during the second week of July. The Kosi river which crossed the danger levels in the second week of July is reportedly continuing to rise. In Uttar Pradesh, the Rapti and the Ghagra crossed the danger level by the third week of July. The Yamuna has also started flowing above danger level. The Ghagra is still in spate. It is reported that 15 districts in Assam, 10 districts in Bihar and 20 districts in Uttar Pradesh have been affected by floods.

On account of very heavy rains in Saurashtra, Kutch and South Gujarat, floods have occurred in the middle of July. The arid region of Kutch which was experiencing drought for the last four years, received around 40 cm of rains against average annual rainfall of 25 cm. As a result a number of tanks and medium irrigation dams started over-flowing. In its wake, Mithi medium irrigation dam in Kutch breached. Heavy rains caused flash floods in the Patiala Nadi and inundated areas in Patiala District. Floods also caused breaches in Dhussi Bund along the Ravi river inundating areas in Amritsar and Gurdaspur Districts. Nearly, 15 districts in Gujarat and 11 districts in Punjab are reported to have been affected due to floods. Localised heavy rainfall in mid July, has caused heavy drainage congestion in Jammu town resulting in serious damages to houses and cattles and distrupted road communications.

Teesta in West Bengal, Godavari in Andhra Pradesh and Yamuna in Delhi have crossed danger levels in July leading to medium flood situation. It is reported that 11 districts in

Andhra Pradesh and 10 districts in West Bengal have been affected.

We have been in constant touch with the State Governments. According to the information from the States, breaches of embankments and submergence of areas have taken place. It is reported that an area of about 16 lakh ha. and a population of nearly 8.4 millions has been affected. The total value of damage has been placed at about Rs. 41 crores though full details of the damages are still being assessed by the concerned State Governments. The reports indicate that 401 persons have lost their lives and about 8300 heads of cattle have perished.

Chief Ministers of States and the Administrators of the Union territories were addressed well in advance to take precautionary measures and prepare contingency plans to meet the flood situation during the monsoon season. My predecessor, along with Secretary (Water Resources) and other senior officers, visited Assam on 19th-20th June, during the first wave of floods, and held detailed discussions with the Governor and the Chief Minister, Assam. The Secretary (Water Resources) held separate meetings to review flood management measures with the Chief Secretary and officers of Assam and other north-eastern States, as also the States of West Bengal, Bihar, U.P. and Orissa. The Union Minister of State for Agriculture had also visited the flood-affected areas of Assam. A conference of Relief Commissioners was convened on 15th July, 1988 under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture to review the preventive and preparatory measures taken by the flood-prone States.

The Central Water Commission has established a network of 147 flood forecasting stations on several major inter-state rivers in the country this year and so far 1,655 forecasts have been issued. They have been very useful in forewarning people to take necessary steps to avoid loss of life and property.

Flood protection measures are the primary responsibility of the State Governments and UT Administrations. However, the Central Government provides overall guidance and technical assistance as also relief assistance to them. The Ganga Flood Control Commission and the Brahmaputra Board have been set up to render assistance to chronically flood affected areas. The main functions of these two agencies is to develop master plans after detailed basin and hydrological studies in cooperation with the State Governments concerned. Major projects in the flood management sector are also technically appraised by these agencies. Till March 1988, Rs. 39.55 crores have been released to the Brahmaputra Board.

The Centre has been extending Central loan assistance to Assam towards the expenditure on the works component of flood protection and anti-erosion schemes. During the period 1974-75 to 1987-88, Central loan assistance of Rs. 161.5 crores has been released to the Government of Assam. For the year 1988-89, an outlay of Rs. 21 crores, has been provided and Rs. 6 crores have already been released on 27th July, 1988.

The main reason for the continuing damage and losses due to floods is the increased use and occupation of the flood plains. To minimise losses a Model Flood Plan Zoning Bill had been prepared and circulated to the States for adoption as far back as in 1975. However, except for Manipur no State has so far enacted the required legislation. The Government of Assam has prepared a draft of the legislation for flood plain zoning which is under the examination of the Government. The need for such legislation in other States/UTs is being emphasised from time to time.

[Shri B. Shankaranand]

The National Conferenece of the Irrigation and Water Resources Ministers' held in 1986 has recommended for such legislation.

The long-term measures for flood management comprise construction of major reservoirs, watershed management and river training works. The short-term measures like embankments, drainage channels and anti-erosion works would continue to be taken for providing reasonable protection. The assets thus created would, however, require proper maintenance by the State Governments.

In the wake of the severe floods in 1987, two high level committees, one for the North-Eastern States, and the other for the States of U.P., Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa have been set up under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources, to study the problems of flood prone areas and suggest measures for affording a reasonable degree of protection on a long-term basis The committees are expected to submit the report in about three months' time.

Agreement has also been reached with the H.M.G. Nepal in March, 1988 whereby the rainfall data of the 7 stations located in the upper catchments of the rivers flowing from Nepal to India is being received on real time basis and it is being used for flood forecasts and warnings. Steps are also being taken to establish flood forecasting stations at selected sites in Nepal to improve flood forecasting and warning arrangements.

1.00 P.M.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would like to know from the House whether you would like to continue with this Calling Attention or would you like to have it after 5.30 p.m. Now, you have to decide what you want to do.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Madam, it may be taken up some time on Monday or Tuesday. We have HALF-AN—HOUR discussion at 5 p.m.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): It may be taken up after 5.30 p.m.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That would be over by 5.30.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: There are 30 speakers who have to speak on it.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: They have to finish within half an hour. Now, if you permit, we can continue with this and finish at 2.30.

श्री राम चन्द्र विकल (उत्तरप्रदेश) : महोदया, इसे कंटीन्यू ही रखिये, लंच न रखिये ।

उपसभापति : ठीक है । अगर आप सब मानने के लिये तैयार हैं तो ठीक है । नहीं तो साढ़े पांच बजे के बाद सारा करना पड़ेगा ।

श्री कैलाशपति मिश्र (बिहार) : मैडम, पांच बजे के बाद तो हाफ-एन-आवर डिसकशन है ।

उपसभापति : पांच बजे से साढ़े पांच बजे तक हाफ-एन-आवर डिसकशन है । फिर साढ़े पांच के बाद हो सकता है । या तो आप सब अभी एग्री हों तो ढाई बजे तक पूरा हो सकता है ।

श्री केलाशपति मिश्र : मैडम, बड़ा गंभीर विषय है । मेरी प्रार्थना होगी कि आप इसे फिर आगे के लिये बढ़ा दीजिये ।

उपसभापति : नही, आगे के लिये तो और भी दूसरे सब्जेक्ट तय हो चुके हैं । कल बिजनेस एडवायजरी कमेटी से दूसरे सब्जेक्ट तय हुये हैं अगले वीक के लिये

पिले वीक के लिये और वह सब बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं ।

श्री कैलाश पति मिश्र : मैडम, जरा मेरी बात सुन लीजिये । मेरी प्रार्थना यह है कि आज यह इतनी जल्दबाजी में हो नहीं पायेगा । इसलिये कृपा करके इस विषय को आज आप रहने दीजिये, फिर किसी दिन वेनसडे, थर्सडे या ट्यूजडे को ले लीजिये ।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We can have the discussion now or we have it at 5.30. You can choose between these two.

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मैडम, आज शुक्रवार है और आम तौर पर शुक्रवार को चूंकि हमारे कुछ भाई नमाज पढ़ने जाते हैं, इसलिए एक बजे लंच का टाइम रखा था ।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Those who want to go, they can.

श्री कैलाश पति मिश्र : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इसको मंगलवार को रखा जाए ।

उपसभापति : नहीं, वह तो आप डिसइड नहीं कर सकते ।

श्री कैलाशपति मिश्र : अभी डिसकशन होने के बाद होगा क्या क्योंकि ढाई बजे के बाद तो हो नहीं सकता ।

उपसभापति : साढे पांच के बाद बाकी ले लेंगे ।

श्री कैलाशपति मिश्र : साढ़े पांच बजे के बाद तो आप रखिए मत ।

श्री बी० सत्यनारायण रेड्डी (आंध्र प्रदेश) आप तो अभी चलने दीजिये ।

उपसभापति : चलने दें । आलराइट । श्री चित्त बसु ।

श्री कैलाशपति मिश्र : महोदया, फिर से एक बार फिर कर लीजिये ।

उपसभापति : अभी हाउस ने मान्य कर लिया है । आप इसको चलने दीजिये ।

श्री कैलाशपति मिश्र : महोदया, चार स्पीकर पहले ले लेंगे, उसके बाद बाकी बाद में, तो इसका कोई महत्व रहेगा नहीं । मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप आज इसको प्रारंभ न करें । ट्यूजडे को लिया जाय ।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, we continue with this. Mr. Chitta Basu may decide if he wants this to continue, because he has moved it.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: We should continue.

SHRI SUDARUDAS DAS GUPTA (West Bengal): Do we skip lunch?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can go for lunch and come back. The House will sit. Yes, Mr. Chitta Basu.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Madam, the statement of the hon. Minister gives the immensity of the ravages of the recent floods in different parts of the country. It is not necessary for me to again recapitulate what has already been stated regarding the immensity of the problem.

[The Vice-Chairman (Shri Satya Prakash Malaviya) in the Chair.

I would like to draw the attention of the House and through this House, of the entire country, to the fact that flood and drought, the two curses, continue to remain even today after more than four decades of our independence, a perpetual curse for the people of the vast areas of our country.

Sir, we witnessed a strange spectrum of the coexistence of both floods and drought in a single time span simultaneously during the particular period of time, when there are floods.

[Shri Chitta Basu]

We also, Members of this House and Members of the other House, are further required to helplessly watch this ritual of statements being made by the hon. Minister concerned every time, the ritual of visits by Central teams and finally the very kind and benign visits by the Prime Minister to the affected areas in order to derive political mileage. These are the rituals. Then, after some weeks or months, everybody forgets about the plight of the flood-stricken people and calm descends on the country.

Now, the hard facts of life compel me to make the comment that these rituals must stop. Nothing is going to happen by the repetition of these rituals. There should be a serious thought about the problem of water management and some hard decisions ought to be taken. We have to shun—I mean the Government—soft options. My acquisition against the Government is that in regard to the proper management of the water resources of our country, in regard to taming of the rivers, the control of the rivers, Government have always been found to take decisions which ultimately complicate the problem and do not solve it. For a country like ours, floods have become a bane. But we should also consider the immense possibilities of harnessing the water resources of our country. There are many countries in the world which are starving for water. They want to make use of water. They want more water. I shall come down to the facts immediately.

We have, particularly the Government have, failed to make proper use of the water resources of our country. I will give some figures to substantiate this point. Sir, we have 1,440 million acre feet of water in our rivers. Eighty per cent of this flow. (*Time-bell rings*) Are you asking me to stop?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA): You have two minutes more.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: This is a very important subject. As I said, we have 1,440 million acre feet of water in our rivers; eighty per cent of this flow being confined to the monsoons. Of this, 400 million acre feet of water is being used directly and only 130 acre feet of water is stored. This means, 930 million acre feet of water out of the 1,440 million acre feet of flows into the sea water. This means, Government is not in a position, Government has no plans, to utilise more than 50 per cent of the water resources. What they are utilising is less than 50 per cent of the total water resources of our country. The attitude of the Government has always been injudicious. I would give some figures. Government does not take care of protective measures. sometimes, because of *force majeure* we spend more on relief than on protective measures. The figures will prove my allegation. During the Sixth Five-Year Plan, we disbursed Rs. 1,200 crores for relief but set aside only Rs. 780 crores for long-term protective measures. The allocation for the Sixth Five Year Plan was Rs. 780 crores only but they have spent Rs. 1200 crores for relief. Now take the example of the current Seventh Five Year Plan. The Seventh Plan allocates Rs. 1025 crores for relief and sets aside only Rs. 971 crores for protective measures for flood control. Of these Rs. 1025 crores 40 per cent has already been spent during the first year of the Plan period and I think during the whole Plan period the final figure would be a colossal one.

Again, Sir, whatever has been spent has been mis-spent, wasted. Bihar Assembly was told last year that Rs. 129 crores were earmarked for flood protection—it is quoted

the report of the Bihar Government—and that has been misused by contractors, engineers and some politicians. (*Interruptions*). Politicians of the ruling party Congress (I). Naturally, they run the Government, you have no scope there.

Sir, look at the immensity of the problem which is existing even today. The Government has spent so much money. I give you the total amount from 1951 to 1985. Rs. 1686 crores have been spent for flood control. And what has been the net result? The area that is prone to innundation even today is believed to have increased from 25 million hectares to 65 million hectares. In spite of spending so much money, the innundation-prone area has not diminished, it has increased three times as a matter of fact.

The damage due to floods since 1953 is assessed at Rs.10,000 crores. Now I would like that the hon. Minister should also pay attention to the long-term projects for controlling flood. There is a need for a combined plan for controlling floods as well as supplying water to some areas. This House may remember late Dr. K. L. Rao. He had a grand dream and the dream was for a strategy to counter this twin scourges, flood and drought. In short, I want to remind the hon. Members the content of his dream, what his vision was of a 2000-mile canal from Ganga in Bihar to the Cauvery in Tamil Nadu to convey about 20 million acre feet of surptus water flown to dry zones through a combination of pumped and gravity channels, making use of natural courses and existing and proposed reservoirs and connecting Narmada, Godavari and Krishna rivers. We should remember, with all respect, late Dr. K. L. Rao, a brilliant genuis of our country. This was conceived by Dr. K. L. Rao and what has been the reaction of our Government? Before that, let me also inform the House about a report of the United Nations' team which came to India and examined its feasibility. I quote:

A U. N. Team has declared in 1972 that the manpower and the technical skill for such studies are available in India and should be mobilised. It added, from basic compilation and future water needs and water yields, it becomes evident that by the year 2000 or so, a national water grid will be a vital necessity.

This was what the U.N. team thought about this project or plan which was suggested by late Dr. K. L. Rao.

Now what has been the reaction of the Government at the Centre? It argued that that the economics of this scheme is doubtful. What was the cost? About Rs. 12,000 crores was the estimated cost of that project. And during this year, the total damage has been more than Rs. 10,000 crores.

Sir, since you have limited my time, I would only refer to another effort that was made by M. N. Dastur & Co. M. N. Dastur & Co. conceived the idea of a garland canal and some assurance was given by the Prime Minister of the Janata Government, Shri Morarji Desai. I distinctly remember that the Government would consider the feasibility of the garland canal. I do not like to quote and it is not necessary for me to quote that.

Again after M. N. Dastur & Co.'s scheme, there was another scheme which was made by a Bangalore engineer who also supported the idea of a canal scheme connecting different rivers of India.

Now there was a question regarding sharing of Ganga waters between India and Bangladesh. You all remember, the Prime Minister is on record to say that the Bangladesh Government is not found helpful in the matter of working out a permanent solution of the probelm. And the Prime Minister also said that the Government would take a tough line. I do not know what he really meant by "tough The". Does he want that our army should proceed towards

[Shri Chitta Basu]

Bangladesh frontiers? I do not think so. Anyway, what is the tough line? I do not know. The concept is there that there should be another canal connecting Brahmputra and Ganga through the Indian territory and there should not be any necessity of involving Bangladesh or Nepal. In this connection, the necessity of having canals to connect the rivers of the country is very much there today.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIA): You have already taken 17 minutes.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, I conclude by saying that there have been floods in Bihar which are due to the over-flowing of Ghagra, Gandak or Bagmati and in order to tame these rivers, the Nepal Government is to be involved. Assurances were given last time that our Government will have bilateral talks with the Government of Nepal and suitable projects will be worked out. I want to know what progress has been made in that direction. My second point is: What about controlling the Brahmaputra? The Brahmaputra River Board has given a number of projects. Adequate funds have not been made available. Would the Government consider allocation of more funds for the implementation of the projects under the Brahmaputra River Project and save Assam from the sourges of flood?

Lastly I would mention to the Minister certain flood-control measures suggested by the Government of West Bengal and which remain still uncleared by the Government of India:

(1) The Subarnarekha Embankment Schemes in the District of Midsapore.

(2) The revised East Mograhat Basin Drainage Scheme in the District of 24-Paraganas.

(3) The Kunur River Embankment Scheme in the District of Burdwan.

(4) The Beel Balli Drainage Scheme in the District of 24-Parganas.

(5) The Modified Flood Protection Scheme for the Nabadwip area in the District of Nadia.

(6) Re-excavation of River Barmasia including Sarju and Mora-Mahananda in the District of Malda.

(7) Re-excavation of Patchanda and Panchthubi Khal and Chandia river in the District of Madnapore.

(8) Scheme for protection on the r/b of river Ganga, d/s or Farakka in Mouza Sankopara, Paranpara, Durgapur and Bajitpur reach in the District of Murshidabad.

(9) The Sundarbans Delta Project Phase I in the District of 24-Parganas.

There are nine or ten projects for flood control for the State of West Bengal which have not yet been cleared by the Centre. If he likes, I can give him the list, and I want that the projects should be cleared as soon as possible so that West Bengal may not remain a victim of the flood ravages in future.

Thank you.

श्री हरि सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मान्यवर आज का जो कालिंग अटेंशन है उसको अगर आप गौर से पढ़ें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि उसमें लिखा है –

"call the attention of the Minister of Water Resources to the devastating floods in different parts of the country and the steps taken by Government in this regard."

माननीय बसु जी ने काफी तफसील के साथ अपनी बात कही है और जो अधूरे काम हैं उनको पूरा करने की बात कही और प्लानिंग और वाटर रिसोर्सेज का निचोड़ हमारे सामने रखा है । लेकिन उन्होंने एक शब्द में भी यह बात नहीं कही कि जिन एरियाज के अन्दर बाढ़ आई वहां पर हमारी सरकार ने, कांग्रेस सरकार ने

कितनी तत्परता से काम किया और बाढ़ को कंट्रोल करने के लिये, लोगों को सहायता देने के लिये काम किया है। बाढ़ की रोक-थाम के लिये सब सूबों में जो काम हुआ है, खास तौर से आसाम और दूसरी स्टेट्स में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बड़ी तेजी से सहायता दी है। हर तरह से राज्यों को मदद दी गई है। इस संबंध में उन्होंने एक शब्द भी नहीं कहा। आप देखिये, इतनी प्रलयंकारी बाढ़ आई, लेकिन हमारी सरकार ने उतनी ही तेजी से काम किया है। मैं उसके लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार को बधाई देता हूं। उन्होंने बहुत तत्परता से काम किया है। पिछले साल हमारे देश में सखा पड़ा, लेकिन इस साल अच्छी वर्षा हो रही है और वर्षा जल्दी भी शुरू हो गई है। इस वर्ष 16 लाख मिलियन हैक्टेयर जमीन में बाढ़ का प्रकोप पड़ा है। इससे लगभग 41 करोड़ रुपयों का नुकसान हुआ है। मैं समझता हूं कि पिछले साल के मुकाबले यह नुकसान काफी कम है। यह नुकसान कम इसलिये हुआ है कि हमारी सरकार ने मीटिंग करके, एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को चुस्त करके और राज्यों के साथ तालमेल करके और पूरे खुले दिल से केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सहायता दी है। आप जानते हैं कि फ्लड कंट्रोल का काम राज्यों का है। केन्द्रीय सरकार तो गाइडलाइन भेजती है लेकिन उनका भी कई राज्य सरकारें पालन नहीं करती हैं। बंगाल के अन्दर बाढ़ आई तो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उनको करोड़ रुपये की सहायता दी। लेकिन उस रुपये को दूसरे कामों में खर्च कर दिया गया। उसका इस्तेमाल नहीं हुआ, उसका सही ढंग से इस्तेमाल नहीं हुआ। वहां पर फ्लड के नाम पर ऐसे काम किए गये जिससे उनको वोट मिल सकें। वोट प्राप्त करने के लिये उस रुपये का प्रयोग किया गया। मैं तो कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी सरकार ने बाढ़ रोकने के लिये जो कदम उठाये और राज्यों की जो सहायता की मैं उस के लिये उनको बधाई देना चाहता हूं। यही नहीं, अब तो हमारी सरकार ने बहुत सारे बोर्ड बनाकर, गंगा का है, बह्मपुत्र का है, इनके द्वारा उन पर नियंत्रण करने का प्रयास किया है। जब बाढ़ आती है तो सरकार बड़ी तेजी से वहां के नागरिकों को, वहां पर रहने वाले लोगों को, नदियों के किनारों पर बसे लोगों को बहुत तेजी से हटाती है और उनके खाने का प्रबंध किया जाता है, उनको दवायें दी जाती हैं। बाढ़ का हमारा पिछला अनुभव यह रहा है कि जब भी किसी क्षेत्र में बाढ़ आती थी वहां पर बीमारियां फैल जाती थीं, वहां पर तरह तरह के रोग पैदा हो जाते थे। वहां पर प्रलय आ जाती थी और जन मानस के अंदर मृत्यु का ताण्डव नृत्य हुआ करता था। लेकिन अब सरकार इसके प्रति सजग है। सरकारी टीम मौके पर जाती हैं और वहां का काम देखती हैं और उनकी मदद करती है। इस ओर सरकार बहुत तेजी से काम कर रही है। हमारी सरकार लगातार प्रयत्नशील है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने आठवीं योजना के अंदर पहले से बहुत काफी रुपया इसके लिये रखा है। सरकार ने नदियों के तटबंध मजबूत किये हैं, ग्लायल इरोजन को रोकने के लिये, धरती का कटाव रोकने के लिये पेड़ लगाने का कार्यक्रम चलाया है। इससे केवल बाढ़ की ही समस्या हल नहीं होगी बल्कि इससे और भी फायदे होंगे। बाढ़ पर काबू पाने के लिये सरकार की योजनायें सराहनीय हैं लेकिन इस संबंध में इतना जरूर कहना चाहूंगा इतनी सारी स्कीमों के होने के बाद भी बाढ़ बार-बार आती हैं। आप जानते हैं कि चीन के ह्वांग हो नदी में बहुत बाढ़ आती थी। उससे हजारों आदमी हर साल मर जाते थे। लेकिन चीन ने इतनी भयंकर नदी पर काबू पा लिया है। ऐसा ही हिन्दुस्तान में में करना असंभव नहीं है। गंगा, ब्रह्मपुत्र से भयंकर बाढ़ आती है। असम में हर साल बाढ़ आती है। काश्मीर में भी बाढ़ से बहुत नुकसान हुआ है। यह तभी ठीक हो सकता है यदि केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरह राज्य सरकारें भी तत्परता से काम करें। मैं इस संबंध में एक सजेशन जरूर देना चाहूंगा। जो लोग दरियाओं के किनारे रहते हैं, जो बार-बार फ्लड के शिकार होते हैं उनको वहां रहने की इजाजत नहीं देनी चाहिए। उनको वहां से परमानेन्टली हटाकर किसी अच्छी जगह पर बसाया जाना चाहिए। यह मेरा मशविरा है। इन शब्दों के साथ मंत्री महोदय ने बाढ़ नियंत्रण के संबंध में जो काम किया है उसके लिये मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूं।

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: The point is the country is under the spell of drought and floods alternatively. For continuous three years the country was under the spell of an unprecedented drought and now we are in the midst of a floods. Sometimes it also happens that a part of the country is under and another part of the country is under floods. According to my understanding the reason is almost the same. The reason is that the Government of India do not have any proper water management policy. Since they do not have any water management policy, therefore, sometimes we are having excess water and sometimes scarcity of water.

Secondly, the Government of India do not have a policy so far as the river control is concerned. Thirdly, while implementing or building up dams or thinking of plans for the control of the river, very little attention is being paid to the problem of ecology. Therefore, I can say the Government of India do not have an understanding of the ecological problem also.

If I start with the last, I would say that ecology is the victim because of the Government's planlessness. Let me give the example of Narmada project. In the Narmada project, a forest of the size of about 30,000 square miles is going to be submerged. It is going to wither away because of the Narmada project. The Narmada project is also going to uproot 20 lakh people. Whatever may be the gains accruing as a result of the project, this is going to be the sure devastating effect of the project that the Government of India has drawn up. Therefore, the problem we are confronted with is the problem of a total planlessness. There cannot be any short run or short-term flood control. There can be short-term help to be rendered to the flood victims. But there cannot be any short-term plan for flood control. Our country needs no help for food or medicine or tents for the flood affected peple. But the country needs permanent arrangements so that floods do not take place. Now, what is the reason for the floods taking place? Sir, the Government had adopted dilatory tactics. It is suffering from indecision and indecisiveness. If I take the case of Brahmaputra, one of the longest rivers and a source of tears to the people of Assam, the 40 years of independence even could not be sufficient time for the Government to embark upon a long-term plan. If dangerous Hwang Ho river could be contained in China why Brahmaputra even cannot be controlled? Therefore, it is also a question of attitude and policy.

Let me come to the first point, water management policy for a practical implementation and evaluation of a water management policy. There has to be a concrete plan, not piecemeal one here and there either in Narmada or Ganga or Brahmaputra or for some other river. There has to a total water management policy. If a comprehensive water management policy is drawn up, then, not only we will have no floods but we will have enough water for the cultivation of the land throughout the year and the country can also get rid of the problem of starvation due to scarcity arising out of the drought. Therefore, Government has to take up a total and comprehensive water management plan. There have been commissions and there had been commissions but the recommendations of the commissions have not been implemented and Government may be thinking of appointing another Commission. My point is this that we have enough talent in the country. We have enough talent so far as engineering, ecology and water management are concerned. Let there be a conference or a meeting or I am ready even for a committee to be set up by the Government to draw up a comprehensive plan and you must find out funds for

the implementation. You are spending more funds for relief, but you don't find enough funds for the construction of the dams. Therefore, it is a investment in relief but not investment to have a long-term plan. A long-term plan must be a comprehensive plan. Regarding drawing up of a comprehensive plan, Government must be decisiv Government must get rid of indecision. Therefore, I plead with the Government for taking up of on an All India basis plan for total water management of the country and the plan can be implemented by phases. I don't plead for the execution of the whole plan simultaneously throughout the country. There can be execution by phases but the plan has to be started on a comprehensive basis and I plead with the Government for taking steps.

The Vice-Chairman (Shri B. Satyanarayana Reddy) in the Chair.

So far as Assam is concerned, there have been floods every year. After 1950 the range of devastation has been much more, much greater because two successive earthquakes one in the 19th century and another in the middle of this century have brought about a change, alteration in the formation, flow and direction of Brahmaputra. Therefore, in Assam, Brahmaputra is taking a devastating form. Every year something has to be done for Assam. And if we have to do somethng for Assam, then there is no other alternative but to take up the plan suggested by the Brahmaputra Board. There have to be multiple dams and there have to be multiple projects and if the multiple projects and dams are executed in a comprehensive way, then not only the floods can be controlled, not only enough water can be found for irrigation but there will be sufficient electricity, not for that region only but for eastern parts of the country also. Therefore, I plead with the Government for a comprehensive policy and no dilatory tactics so far as implementation is concerned.

Lastly, Sir, I would draw the attention of the Minister to another aspect. There has been a report in a number of newspapers that the dams already constructed in many parts of the country are defective. There has been a report that the capacity to hold the water is declining every year because of silt. I hope, the Minister understands the word 'silt'. As a result of deposit of silt, the capacity to hold water is declining in most of the dams that have been constructed in the country. The reasons for it are, the plans have not been realistic, the diversion canals have not been built and arrangements are not being made for the removal of silt. Therefore, if the Goverment, along with the question of taking up plan for water management in the country as a whole does not take corrective steps so far as the dams already existing proportionately high. Appro in the country are concerned, there may be rupture in the existing dams and if a rupture takes place, the extent of the danger will be much greater than the volume of the flood. Therefore, I call upon the Minister, I draw his attention to the report appearing in the press whether there is a defect in some of the existing dams, whether steps are being taken to clear the silt, whether diversion canals are being built and whether enough maintenance is being made? Because I know about DVC in West Bengal On a number of occasions, it is the water discharged from DVC that has been responsible for the inundation of a large area around that dam because the plan of construction has been defective. Lastly, I shall call upon the Government to go into this report whether there is any fact, whether it is a fact that the construction of the dam is defective whether maintenance is poor, whether urgent steps are necessary to repair the dams and to ensure that the holding capacity of water does not decline and dams can serve the purpose for which they are built. Therefore, Sir the tears of the people living in Brahmaputra valley have to be wiped out and in order to wipe out the

[Shri B. Satyanarayana Reddy]

tears, the Government need not send them plane-load of relief materials but Government need to give them concrete plan and investment so that a long term solution to the problem is found out.

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रति वर्ष हमारे देश में बाढ़ और अति वृष्टि से लाखों लोग बेघरबार होते हैं और करोड़ों रुपये की सम्पत्ति नष्ट होती है । न केवल सारा देश बल्कि मैं इस बात को मानता हूं कि सरकार भी इसके लिए चिंतित है और इसीलिए सरकार ने 1987 में एक राष्ट्रीय जल नीति की घोषणा की थी । बाढ़ की विभीषिका कितनी भयंकर है उसका इसमें चर्चा की गयी है जिसका कि मैं उद्धरण करना चाहता हूं, यह पैराग्राफ 1.3 में है :

"Floods and drought affect vast areas of the country transcending state boundaries. One-third of the country is drought prone. Floods affect an average area of around 9 million hectares per year. According to the National Commission on Floods, the area susceptible is around 40 million hectares. The approach to the management of drouht and floods has to be coordinated and guided at the national level...."

तो यह एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है । लेकिन अभी मैं माननीय हरी सिंह जी का भाषण बहुत ध्यान से सुन रहा था और श्री गुरुदास गुप्त जी ने भी इस ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया कि आखिर क्या कारण है कि बाढ की समस्या का निदान या समाधान हम स्थायी रुप से नहीं कर पाते हैं । हर वर्ष यह संकट आता है । साल के किसी महीने में यह संकट आसाम में होता है और उसी साल के किसी महीने में यह संकट उत्तर प्रदेश में होता है, कभी बिहार में होता है और मंत्री जी ने भी चर्चा की अपने वक्तव्य में और करीब-करीब 9 राज्यों की चर्चा की है । चीन में जिस प्रकार से बाढ़ के संकट का स्थायी समाधान हुआ है क्या उसी प्रकार से समाधान करना इस देश में संभव नहीं है ? सरकार को इस ओर गंभीरता से और ध्यानपूर्वक सोचना चाहिए क्योंकि चीन ऐसा देश है जो कि भारत की आजादी के बाद आजाद हुआ, लेकिन बहुत से मामलों में उसने उन्नति की है और जो प्राकृतिक प्रकोप है बाढ़ के सिलसिले में उस संकट से उसने अपने देशवासियों को उबारा है । अभी यहां यह चर्चा की गई डा० के०एल० राव के बारे में जो कि सिंचाई मंत्री थे उन्होंने इस सिलसिले में अपने सुझाव दिए थे । 20 वर्ष हो चुके हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उनको कार्यान्वयन करने के सिलसिले में सरकार की ओर से क्या प्रयास किए गए ? दूसरे एक तेलगू-गंगा प्रोजैक्ट है, इस पर भी कुछ विवाद है । इसमें जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है तीन राज्य इससे संबंधित है, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, कर्नाटक और महाराष्ट्र । इसलिए मेरा केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध है कि यह जो अन्तर्राज्यीय विवाद है यह देश के अन्दर ही है और इसका समाधान तीनों राज्यों की जो सरकारें हैं उनके जो प्रतिनिधि है, उनके जो मुख्य मंत्री है उनको मिल बैठ करके करना चाहिए क्योंकि उससे भी इस संकट का समाधान करने में मैं समझता हूं कि कुछ आसानी होगी और कुछ उसमें सहायता मिलेगी । मैं इस ओर भी ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा और उसकी चर्चा भी इस रिपोर्ट में है, मैं समझता हूं कि यदि उसका कार्यान्वयन हो जाए तो कम से कम इस संकट से 25 प्रतिशत तो छुटकारा मिल सकता है और संकट का निदान हो सकता है । मैं ज्यादा विस्तार में नहीं जाना चाहता क्योंकि राष्ट्रीय जल नीति में इस बात की भी चर्चा की गई है कि जो बाढ़ है इसका नियन्त्रण कैसे हो सकता है और इससे कैसे देशवासियों को कष्ट और विपत्ति से छुटकारा मिल सकता है । इसमें पैराग्राफ 16 में चर्चा की गई है, पूरा पैराग्राफ पढ़ने की आवश्यता नहीं है लेकिन उसके शुरु में लिखा है :

There should be a master plan for flood control and management for each flood-prone region.

क्योंकि जो संकट आए उसके लिए सरकार को दूरदर्शी होना चाहिए । अभी दिल्ली में कितना संकट हुआ इस ओर मैं ध्यान इसलिए आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि संकट आने वाला था और सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी थी । जो संबंधित अधिकारी थे उनको भी इसकी जानकारी थी । लेकिन नई दिल्ली जहां प्रधान मंत्री रहते हैं, जहां पर सांसद रहते हैं और सरकार के दफ्तर हैं वहां से मुश्किल से 7, 8, 10 किलोमीटर के अन्दर लेहंज। फैल जाए लापरवाही के कारण गंदगी के अम्बार वहां पड़ें रहें और उनको हटवाने के लिए देश के प्रधान मंत्री को वहां पर जाना पड़ता है तो किसी प्रकार यह सरकार चल रही है, इस पर भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए । सरकार का अपने अधिकारियों पर कोई अंकुश नही है । जो अधिकारी हैं उनको अपने कर्मचारियों पर कोई अंकुश नही है और जो कर्मचारी हैं उनका अपने से छोटे कर्मचारियों पर कोई अंकुश नहीं है । मुझे याद है अच्छी प्रकार से और मुझे दुख हुआ कि देश के प्रधान मंत्री को दिल्ली की गंदगी को दूर करने के लिए कूड़े के ढेर से जाना पड़ा । आखिर क्या वजह थी ? वह ऐसा क्षेत्र था जहां से मंत्री भी आते हैं, सांसद् भी हैं, दिल्ली की मैट्रोपोलिटन कांउसिल भी है और दिल्ली केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश भी है, इसलिए इस ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं आलोचना की दृष्टि से नहीं, आखिर क्या वजह है कि सरकार का अपने कर्मचारियों पर से अंकुश समाप्त हो रहा है और कर्मचारी सरकार के आदेशों को पूरी तरह से पालन नहीं करते हैं ? प्रधान मंत्री जी जब 22 तारीख को गए तो तीन दिन का उन्होंने समय दिया कि 25 तारीख तक सारी सफाई हो जानी चाहिए, कूड़ों का अंबार खात्म हो जाना चाहिए और जो गंदा पानी भरा हुआ है वह भी दूर हो जाना चाहिए, लेकिन वह सब नहीं हो पाया । तो 22 तारीख को जो कूड़े का ढेर वहां पर था, वह लापरवाही के कारण था ।

जल संसाधन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती कृष्णा साही) : यह आप फ्लड पर बोल रहे है या किस पर बोल रहे है ?

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : उसी पर आ रहा हूं, आप मेरी पूरी बात सुन लें । मैंने केवल इसलिए ध्यान आकर्षित किया है कि प्रधानमंत्री के जाने के बाद, उनके द्वारा निर्देश दिया गया और उसका पालन भी यहां के अधिकारियों ने तीन दिन में पूरा नहीं किया । तो इसको देखकर आपको सोचना चाहिए कि आप सिचाई की जो योजना बना रहे है देश में जो बाढ़ का संकट है उसे रोकने के लिए आप योजना बनाइएगा, आदेश जारी करिएगा, राहत के काम करिएगा, वह पूरे हों । राहत कार्य के लिए सरकार जो फण्ड भी देगी तो उसका भी घोटाला होता है, उसको भी यह अधिकारी, यह कर्मचारी, यह भ्रष्ट नेता आपस में बांट लेते हैं । आपकी नीयत पर संदेह नहीं करता हूं ।

अंत मे, आपकी जो राष्ट्रीय जल-नीति है, इसमें आपने भी इस ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया है, इसके लिए मैं आपके प्रति आभार प्रकट करता हूं । आपने खुद लिखा है अपने कनक्ल्यूजन में :—

"The success of the National Water Policy will depend entirely on the development and maintenance of a national cansensus and commitments to its underlying principles and objectives."

यानी जो योजना आप बनाएंगे जो दिशा-निर्देश देंगे, उसके लिए प्रति-बद्धता होनी चाहिए क्योंकि राष्ट्रीय समस्या है और इस राष्ट्रीय समस्या का समाधान हम सब मिलकर कर पाएंगे जबकि हमारी नीयत ठीक होगी, हमारे राजनेताओं की नीयत ठीक होगी, हमारे

[श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय]

जो अधिकारी हैं, उनकी नीयत ठीक होगी, हमारे जो कर्मचारी हैं, उनकी नीयत ठीक होगी । इसलिए मैं अपनी बात को यहां पर समाप्त करते हुए पुनः आपसे आग्रह करता हूं कि जो नौकरशाह हैं, इनको जरा काबू में रखिए । अगर इनको काबू में नहीं रखा तो बड़ी-बड़ी नीति बनाइएगा बड़े-बड़े फण्ड दीजिएगा, काफी धन खर्च कीजिएगा, लेकिन उसका जो लाभ है वह उन लोगों को नहीं मिल पाएगा जो बाढ़ की विपदा से हर साल कष्ट पाते है ।... **(व्यवधान)**...

मैं तो कह रहा था कि प्रधानमंत्री को जाना पड़ता है, कूड़ा साफ कराने के लिए । इसका मुझे अफसोस रहा कि देश के प्रधानमंत्री को आठ किलो-मीटर दूर दिल्ली में, जहां कूड़ा पड़ा हुआ है, जाना पड़ता है और जब वे जाकर आदेश देते हैं तो भी सफाई नहीं होती ।

ठाकुर जगतपाल सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) : अधिकारी इसलिए हटा दिए गए ।

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : वह अलग बात है ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बी० सत्यनारायण रेड्डी) : श्री कैलाशपति मिश्र ।

श्री कैलाशपति मिश्र : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले साल भी बाढ़ का संकट देश के बहुत बड़े भाग में व्याप्त था हां, मैं जिस राज्य से आता हूं, बिहार प्रदेश से, बाढ़ ने उसको इस सीमा तक बरबाद कर दिया है कि बिहार की कमर अभी सीधी नहीं हुई है । सामने बैठे हुए हैं माननीय श्री शंकरानंद जी और श्रीमती कृष्णा साही जी भी दिखाई दे रहीं हैं एक तो उसी बाढ़ के बीच से खुद आती हैं । मान्यवर शंकरानंद जी पिछले साल बिहार के बाढ़ ग्रस्त इलाके और आसाम के बाढ़ ग्रस्त इलाके का हवाई सर्वेक्षण कर चुके हैं । मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि इस समय फिर से इसी विषय से जुड़े हुए हैं । काम करने का जो बीच का समय था, उस बीच में तो यह बोफोर्स के चक्कर में फंस गए थे, लेकिन पिछली बाढ़ और अब की बाढ़ दोनों से मान्यवर शंकरानंद जी जुड़े हुए दिखाई दे रहे हैं । कभी-कभी ऐसा लगता है कि बाढ़ के नाम के ऊपर एक-एक राज्य में जितनी धनराशि खर्च हो रही है संकट में फंस जाने के बाद अगर पहले से सही अनुमान लगाकर और पक्की योजना बनाकर स्थाई हल के लिए यह उतना रुपया खर्च किया जाता तो बाढ़ का संकट सदा-सदा के लिए समाप्त हो जाता ।

संकट का परिवेश, इसका उल्लेख मैं करना चाहता हूं । बिहार हो, भारत हो या सीमा से सटा हुआ नेपाल हो, जंगलों की कटाई इतनी बुरी तरह से हुई है कि वह भी बाढ़ का एक कारण बन गया है । न नेपाल वृक्षों की कटाई रोक पा रहा है इन सटे हुए भारत के प्रदेशों में वृक्षों की कटाई रुक नहीं पाई है । भारी संकट दिखायी दे रहा है । बिहार के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं कि नेपाल के साथ जब तक हमारा स्थाई समझौता नहीं होगा, निश्चित योजना नही बनेगी तब तक बिहार कभी भी बाढ़ के संकट से मुक्त नही हो सकता । गंडक, कोसी अधौरा ग्रुप, कमला, बालान— ये सब नदियां हिमाचल की तराई से निकलकर आती हैं । नेपाल हमारा पड़ोसी मित्र देश है अनेक वर्षों से इस बात की चर्चा हो रही है कि नेपाल के साथ बैठकर हम स्थाई योजना बनाएं । मैं समझता हूं कि इस चर्चा का सरकार वही उत्तर देगी जो पिछले वर्ष दिया था कि वार्ता चल रही है । लेकिन इस वार्ता से शेर पैदा होता है, हाथी पैदा होता है या चिड़िया पैदा होती है—कुछ पता नहीं चल रहा है । अनंतकाल तक ये वार्ता चलती हुई दिखायी देगी । महोदय एक कोसी बैराज है और दूसरा गंडक के ऊपर गंडक बैराज है । कोसी बैराज की हालत यह है कि उसका जीवन समाप्त हो रहा है । उसे खुली आंखों से देखने पर सैकड़ों स्थानों पर बैराज के ऊपर क्रेक्स दिखायी दे रहे हैं । भय यह है कि किसी दिन भी यह बैराज भयंकर डिवास्टेशन के अंदर पड़ जाएगा और फिर पता नहीं कैसा तांडव होगा और

प्रलयंकारी दृश्य वहां दिखायी देगा, जिसकी कल्पना आज करना कठिन है। लेकिन उसकी मरम्मत के लिए कोई योजना वहां पर कार्यान्वित होती हुई नहीं दिखायी दे रही है। उल्टे अभी मैं वहां घूमकर आया कोसी नदी से पश्चिमी कोसी कैनाल निकाली जा रही है। वैस्ट चीफ कैनाल, कोसी वेस्ट कैनाल खोदी जा रही है। इस नहर को जहाँ से निकलना है और जहां समाप्त करना है, बीच में से ही एक नदी जा रही है, उस नदी का नाम है कमला बालान। मैं आश्चर्यचकित हुआ यह देखकर कि कमला बालान के ऊपर से वह नहर कब पास करेगी क्योंकि इसकी कोई निश्चित योजना नहीं दिखायी दे रही है और न उसका कार्यान्वयन दिखायी दे रहा है। महोदय, उस कमला नदी के ऊपर कमला कांप्लेक्स के बनकर तैयार हो जाने पर नदी के ऊपर से नहर निकलेगी। लेकिन सिंचाई विभाग ने कमला के किनारे नहरों की उप-शाखाएं शुरू कर दीं। महोदय, माननीय कृष्णा शाही जी सुनती तो श्री शंकरानंद जी को सुविधा होती।

श्रीमती कृष्णा शाही : मैं सुन रही हूं।

श्री कैलाश पति मिश्र : महोदय नहरों की उपशाखाओं मे एक का नाम है—उग्रासन और दूसरी का नाम है बिदेसर। इनके कारण पचासों गांवों में संकट आ गया है। गड्ढे खोदे जा रहे हैं। ग्रामीण उसका विरोध कर रहे हैं। वहाँ आंदोलन चल रहा है। महोदय, मैं देखकर आश्चर्य-चकित रह गया कि एक तो जहां ये उप-शाखाएं खोदी जा रही हैं वहां सिंचाई की समस्या ही नही है। वह टैंक एरिया है। जब वहां इंजीनियर से पूछा कि ये उग्रासन और बिदेसर नहर क्यों खोदी जा रही हैं? वह कहता है कि खोदने का आदेश मिला है। यह आदेश लोगों को राहत देने के लिए मिला है या लोगों को विनाश की कगार पर ले जाने के लिए मिला है? कहते हैं मुझे कुछ पता नहीं है, मुझे आदेश मिला है। मैंने वहां ग्रामीणों को कहा कि एक डेलीगेशन, एक जुलूस लेकर चलो, मैं चलता हूं। महोदय, जिस जिले में ये दोनों उप-शाखाएं पड़ती हैं वह मधुबनी जिला है। वहां हम कलेक्टर के पास पहुंचे। हमारे साथ डेलीगेशन था। मैंने कहा कि इस स्पॉट के ऊपर, इस स्थल के ऊपर कभी गए तो उन्होंने कहा कि कभी गए नहीं है। मैंने कहा कि तब तो समझाने का कुछ नहीं होगा। हमने कहा कि विभागीय 2-3 अफसरों को बुलाइए। जिसको बुलाना चाहते थे वे सीनियर अफसर थे नहीं, बाकी के दो आ गए। नक्शा खींचकर सामने रखा और मैंने प्रश्न पूछा —सिंचाई की जरूरत है कि नहीं? जब तक तुम्हारा कमला कॉम्प्लेक्स नहीं बनता है। उसके ऊपर साइफन नहीं बनता तुम पश्चिमी कोसी कैनाल बहाओगे किसके ऊपर, किसकी खोपड़ी के ऊपर से पानी जाएगा, कितने वर्षों में यह बनेगा? छान-बीन करने पर पता चला कि कॉम्पलेक्स का प्राक्कलन, एस्टीमेट आज से 10 साल पहले बना था 60 करोड़ का। मैंने पूछा रिवाइज्ड एस्टीमेट कहां पर है? अभी तक कोई वहां शिलान्यास नहीं है, चार ईंटें भी धरती के अंदर खड़ी नही हैं। 60 करोड़ की एक समय की योजना रिवाइज्ड एस्टीमेट बनाना पड़ेगा मेरा निश्चित मत है कि 10 साल के बाद 60 करोड़ प्राक्कलन का जो पुनरीक्षण होगा तो वह जाएगा दो सो करोड़ के ऊपर। अब वह कॉम्पलेक्स कहां है, रिवाइज्ड एस्टीमेट कहां है, काम कब शुरू होगा और काम कब पूरा होगा इसका कही पता नहीं है। उससे मिलने वाला पानी, और दो नहरों की उप-शाखाए खोदकर के 50 हजार की आबादी को और संकट में डाल दिया है। पूरी की पूरी आबादी पूरी तरह से तबाह हो गई। मैं मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करना चाहता हूं मेरा यह बिन्दु आप नोट करिए, बिहार सरकार से प्रश्न पूछिए कि अब कमला कॉम्पलेक्स नहीं बना है तो बिन्देसर और उग्रासन दो शाखाएं क्यों खोदी जा रही है? किसानों को वहां पर आन्दोलन क्यों करना पड़ रहा है.... (**समय की घंटी**)... थोड़ो देर बोलने दीजिए।

महोदय, यह एक घटना नही है। पिछले साल के बाढ़ में 3 करोड़ की बिहार की आबादी फसी थी, लगभग 24 जिले बाढ़ की चपेट में आ गए थे। मरने वालों की संख्या के बारे में आज भी विवाद बना हुआ है। उजड़े हुए घर में

[श्री कलाश पति मिश्र]

न घर बन पाए और न उजड़े हुए घर वालों के पास कोई काम रकम पहुंची है जिससे वे अपने उजड़े हुए घर खड़े कर सकें । मैं चुनौती के साथ, दावे के साथ यह कहना चाहता हूं । जो मवेशी मर गए हैं उनका रुपया नहीं मिला है ।

सरकार ने बीमा योजना तो बनाई । लगातार हम लोग वहां पर आन्दोलन करते रहे । संकट में फंसे हुए किसान एक बार नहीं तीन-तीन बार, जिनकी फसल मर चुकी है, कहां है तुम्हारी फसल बीमा योजना । किसानों से सदस्य बनाने के लिए पैसे ले लिए, योजना का पता नहीं और मंत्री महोदया बैठी हुई हैं, मैं इनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर बिहार में गिनकर 1 से लेकर 10, ज्यादा की संख्या नहीं पूछ रहा हूं, 10 किसानों को भी अगर बीमा योजना सहायता मिली हो तो मेरे ऊपर बड़ी कृपा होगी, वह 10 नाम मुझे बता दें । बिहार के किस जिले में, किस ब्लॉक में ये हैं जिनको बीमा योजना से लाभ मिला है । रुपया तो बता दिया जाता है । गत वर्ष भी मंत्री महोदय शंकरानन्द जी नहीं थे दूसरे बोल रहे थे, शायद भगत जी बोल रहे थे, उन्होंने कहा कि बिहार की सहायता करने के लिए मैंने सहकारिता को भी अलर्ट कर दिया है । मैंने उसी समय कहा था कि कृपा करके जले पर नमक छिड़कने की कोशिश मत कीजिए । कम से कम बिहार की सहकारिता का नाम मत लीजिए ।

मैं बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री जी को आज बधाई देना चाहता हूं, सदन के अन्दर खुले शब्दों में बधाई देना चाहता हूं । 50 गलत काम किए होंगे, 50 नालायकियत के काम किए होंगे ... तीन कार्य इन्होंने किये । एक तो तीन सहकारी संस्थाओं को सुपरसीड कर दिया । एक तो लैंड डेवलपमेंट को बैंक करना और दूसरा बिसकोमान कोपरेटिव का । यह इसी सरकार के मुख्य मंत्री हैं । ऐसे इसके ऊपर घेरा डाला हुआ है । लाखों नहीं करोड़ करोड़ का घपला है । जब हम विरोधी दल के सदस्य आरोप लगाते थे तो सत्ता पक्ष के मित्रगण तिलमिला उठते थे । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री द्वारा तीन संस्थाओं को सुपरसीड क्यों किया जा रहा है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं जब बाढ़ का संकट आता है तभी सरकार क्यों चेतती है । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अभी तो बाढ़ की शुरुआत हुई है । जिस समय भारत बाढ़ में फंसता है, यह समय अभी नहीं आया है, आगे महीने भर में, 20 दिन बाद, डेढ़ महीने बाद आने वाला है, अभी तो शुरूआत है और अभी इसमें दस जिलों का उल्लेख है और चार नदियों का उल्लेख है । केवल एक नदी के बारे में कहा गया है वह खतरे की सीमा से, खतरे के चिन्ह से उसका जल स्तर ऊपर चला गया है । लेकिन तांडव पिछले साल वाला होगा । मैं सावधान करना चाहता हूं कि टूटे हुए बांध बने नहीं, टूटे हुए कैसे भरे नहीं, और किसी एक भी नहर से एक कण जालू भी निकालने का काम नहीं हुआ है । हा हाकार मचा हुआ है । अगर इस बार भी सरकार बाढ़ से पीड़ित नागरिकों को राहत पहुंचाने में असावधान रह गयी, वंचित रह गयी तो ऐसा प्रलय शुरू होगा, ऐसी क्रांति होगी कि उस समय जो सत्ता पक्ष में होगा वह धू-धू करके जलेगा होगा । सहन करना मुश्किल होगा ।जपरिस्थिति सीमा पार कर जायेगी ।

मैं मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद इसलिए देना चाहता हूं कि बड़े समय पर ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव स्वीकार करके सरकार ने कृपा की है । बाढ़ की शुरूआत और संकट की शुरूआत में यह एक सूचनात्मक मेरी भाषा है । मेरा कहना यह है कि आप सावधान हो जाइए और कम से कम इस साल बाढ़ के विनाश से

बिहार को सत्यानाश होने से बचाइये। इतना ही कह कर समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मुझे जरा-जल्दी जाना है यदि आप मुझे पहले बोलने दें तो आपकी कृपा होगी।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी० सत्यनारायण रेड्डी): विकल जी के बाद आप बोल लें।

श्री राम चन्द्र विकल: जल संसाधन मंत्री जी ने एक विस्तृत वक्तव्य सदन के सामने रखा है जिसमें देश के काफी बड़े भागों में बाढ़ की विभीषिका आयी है, गुजरात है, महाराष्ट्र है, उत्तर प्रदेश, है, बंगाल है, बिहार है, असम है, पंजाब और कश्मीर है इनके बारे में जो इन्होंने आंकड़े दिये हैं उनसे बाढ़ की विस्तृत जानकारी सदन को हुई। मैं उनको बधाई देना चाहता हूं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, किसान पर दैवी आपदायें अनेकों हैं और उनमें बाढ़ भी एक दैवी आपदा है, मैं ऐसा मानता हूं। अभी जो बाढ़ आयी है इसके बारे में आज के अखबार में लिखा है 356 आदमी भूख से मर चुके हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ माना है। जो सम्पत्ति की हानि हुई वह अथाह है। मैं मोटे-मोटे सुझाव इस बारे में देना चाहता हूं क्योंकि मैं खुद बाढ़ का भुक्तभोगी हूं। बाढ़ के इलाके का रहने वाला हूं। सन् 42 में जो बाढ़ आयी थी तो एक रोज हम रात को पेड़ पर रहे थे। जो वहां पर नुकसान होता है उनका हम को पूरा चिंतन है। एक तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि गांवों को ऊंचा कर सकें तो किसानों को लाभ होगा। मवेशी और जो अनाज, गल्ला सामग्री है किसानों की वह बचाई जा सकती है। इससे बड़ा लाभ किसानों को है। बाढ़ का मामला राज्य सरकारों के अन्तर्गत आता है। इसलिए राज्यों और केन्द्रीय सरकार में तारतम्य होना बाढ़ की योजनाओं के लिए बहुत जरूरी है। गांवों का रेंजिंग किया जाय, उनको ऊंचे स्थानों में रखा जाय। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि जब बाढ़ आती है तो बाढ़ खत्म होने पर मवेशियों में बीमारी फैल जाती है। आदमियों में तो बीमारियां फैलती ही हैं, लेकिन मवेशियों में भी बीमारियां फैल जाती है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इसकी रोकथाम के लिए इंतजाम किया जाना चाहिए। अब तक बताया गया है कि 356 लोगों की मौतें हो चुकी हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि मनुष्यों और मवेशियों, दोनों में बीमारियों की रोकथाम के लिए ऐसे मौके पर इंतजाम किया जाना चाहिए। छोटी-छोटी सहायता जरूर पहुचाई जाती है, लेकिन वह भी सरकारी अधिकारियों की कार्यक्षमता पर निर्भर करता है कि वे उनकी मदद करें। कुछ अधिकारी ऐसे होते हैं जो ऐसे मौके पर लोगों के साथ हमदर्दी रखते हैं। लेकिन कुछ ऐसे भी होते हैं जो इस मौके का गलत फायदा उठाते हैं।

बाढ़ के मौके पर मैंने देखा है कि बांध टूटने की कई घटनायें होती हैं। इस प्रकार की घटनायें गुजरात में हुई हैं, महाराष्ट्र में हुई हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि बांध ज्यादातर लापरवाही से टूटते हैं। अगर सावधानी बरती जाये तो इन बांधों को टूटने से रोका जा सकता है। मैंने स्वयं राप्ती नदी पर गोरखपुर और पीलीभीत में देखा है कि बांध के टूटने से कितनी बड़ी विभीषिका पैदा हो जाती है। बहुत दूर तक जमीन, मनुष्यों और मवेशियों का नुकसान होता है। सिंचाई विभाग अगर सावधानी बरते तो इस विभीषिका से बचा जा सकता है। मैंने स्वयं लोडोवाल में देखा है कि किस प्रकार से नुकसान होता है। उस वक्त मैं जब चंडीगढ़ गया तो सतलुज नदी के किनारे पंजाब के अन्दर तब हो हुई थी। मैंने वहां के असफरों से कहा कि आप क्यों नहीं बांध के किनारे ईंटों की दीवार बना देते हैं? एक सरदार जी थे, वे कहने लगे कि सतलुज तो इतनी बड़ी नदी है, इस पर तो करोड़ों रुपया लग जायगा और हमारे पास इसके लिये बजट नहीं है। मैंने उनसे कहा कि जब बांध टूट जाता है तो करोड़ों रुपये कहां से आ

[श्री राम चन्द्र विकल]

जाते हैं ? असल बात यह है कि बड़े बांधों के टूटने से इन लोगों को पैसा खाने का मौका मिल जाता है । इन विभागों में जो यह करप्शन है, इसको हटाने की जरूरत है । कुछ लोग तबाही के वक्त भी मजबूरी का फायदा उठाते हैं । इसको हमें हटाना है । बांधों के टूटने से जो भंयकर नुक्सान होता है उससे किसानों का बहुत बड़ा अहित होता है । मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि राज्य सरकारों और केन्द्रीय सरकार में बाढ़ के मामलों में सामंजस्य होना चाहिये, गांवों को रेज किया जाये, उनको ऊंचा किया जाये । नदियों के मामले में नेपाल के साथ हमारे जो विवाद हैं, उनको निपटाया जाना चाहिये और नदियों पर जहां आवश्यकता है वहां पर बांध बनाये जाने चाहिये । अगर ब्रह्मपुत्र का मामला अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय ढंग से सुलझाना हो तो उसको उसी ढंग से सुलझाया जाना चाहिये । सिंचाई की समस्याओं को राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर लेकर सुलझाया जाना चाहिये । मैं समझता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इसमें सक्षम है । राष्ट्रीय ग्रिड के बारे में सभी लोगों ने कहा। वह होना चाहिये । हमारा जो फ्लड कंट्रोल बोर्ड बना हुआ है उसको समय समय पर राज्यों के बीच जो विवाद हैं, जो बाढ़ के पानी व सिंचाई के पानी का विवाद है उसको निपटा लेना चाहिये और किसानों, गरीबों और मुसीबत में फंसे लोगों को जितनी अधिक सहायता हो सके उसमें राज्य सरकार की ही नहीं बल्कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की भी भागीदारी होनी चाहिये । बाढ़ के दिनों मुसीबतजदा लोगों को आर्थिक सहायता समय से पूर्व मिल जानी चाहिये । बाद में समय निकल जाता है । उनको बाढ़ के बाद बीजों की दिक्कत हो जाती है । बाढ़ में जहां और दिक्कतें होती हैं वहां बीज की भी बहुत दिक्कत होती है । इसलिये बीज के वितरण का पहले से इंतजाम होना चाहिये ताकि रबी की फसल अच्छी हो सके । इसलिये बीज की व्यवस्था केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारें मिलकर किसानों के लिये करें । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका आभार मानते हुये अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बी० सत्यनारायण रेड्डी) : श्री राम अवधेश सिंह । चार मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म करें ।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : मेरे पास खुद ही टाइम कम है । उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूं जो आपने मुझे पहले समय दे दिया । महोदय, बिहार एक ऐसा सूबा है जो बाढ़, सुखाड़ और केन्द्रीय सरकार का शिकार बराबर होता रहा है । केन्द्रीय सरकार के शोषण की बात मैं इसलिये कह रहा हूं कि यहां पर 45 प्रतिशत मिनरल रिजर्व रहते हुये भी, सारे देश में सबसे अधिक मिनरल रिजर्व का भंडार यहां पर होते हुये भी सबसे ज्यादा गरीब है । हमारे यहां कोयला, लोहा जो होता है उस सबको बाहर भिजवाते हैं लेकिन हमारे यहां इंडस्ट्री खड़ी नहीं की जाती है । महोदय, मेरा काम श्री कैलाश पति मिश्र ने कुछ हल्का कर दिया है । इसलिये आपका ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लूंगा लेकिन कुछ बातों की ओर मैं संक्षेप में आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहूंगा । महोदय, बिहार में हर साल बाढ़ आती है । यह पहले से मालूम होता है कि बाढ़ आयेगी । लेकिन बाढ़-प्रोन जो एरियाज हैं, वहां जो पदाधिकारी हैं उनको इसकी चिंता नहीं रहती । जब बाढ़ आती है, जब घरों में पानी घुस जाता है तबाही हो जाती है तब चिल्लपों मचाते हैं । उनको समय पर राहत कार्य नहीं पहुंचाया जाता । सरकार जानती है कि इन इन इलाकों में बाढ़ आती है और इस समय आती है । देश के कई हिस्सों में बाढ़ आ गई है । ब्रह्मपुत्र के इलाकों में तो बाढ़ डेढ़ दो महीने पहले ही आ गई है और अब हमारे इलाके में बाढ़ आने वाली है । इसलिये वहां पर पहले राहत की व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं की जाती । वहां पर पहले से ही ऐसी योजनायें बनानी चाहिये ताकि बाढ़ से लोगों की रक्षा हो सके जैसे कि रेडीमेड भोजन की व्यवस्था, दियासलाई और तेल ये चीजें पहले से ही हैडक्वार्टर में रखी जानी चाहिये । हमारे यहां पर बहुत सी नदियां है जिनके बारे में मालूम है कि उनमें बाढ़ आती है, उन अंचलों में बाढ़ आती है तो फिर पहले से उपाय क्यों नहीं किये जाते ?

महोदय, अब मैं केवल अपने इलाके के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं । जो सोन

नदी है उसके किनारे पर एक शहर बसा हुआ है डेहरिया-ऑन-सोन । यह एक इंडस्ट्रियल टाउन है जिसका कटाव हो रहा है । हम लोग यह बार बार कह रहे हैं कि आप इस को देखें । वहां का बहुत सा हिस्सा इसके कारण कट चुका है । अगर इस साल इसको रोकने के उपाय नहीं किये जाते तो उसका बहुत सा हिस्सा कटकर पानी में बह जायेगा । मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस पर ध्यान दे ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बी० सत्यनारायण रेड्डी) : ठीक है अब समाप्त कीजिये ।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : दो मिनट में समाप्त करता हूं ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बी० सत्यनारायण रेड्डी) : तीन नाम और हैं और 2.10 बजे तक खत्म करना है ।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : मैंने अभी दो मिनट भी नहीं लिये ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बी० सत्यनारायण रेड्डी) : एक मिनट में, संक्षेप में अपनी बात कह दीजिये ।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : पिछले साल जब बाढ़ आई थी तो मैंने इस सदन में हल्ला किया था . . .

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बी० सत्यनारायण रेड्डी) : आपको अधिक समय लेना है तो 5 बजे के बाद आप ले सकते हैं ।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : हमको खुद प्लेन पकड़ना है । दो-तीन मिनट में मैं खत्म कर रहा हूं । पिछले साल जो रकम यहां से दी गई थी बाढ़ से बचाव के लिये, राहत कार्यों के लिये, बीज के लिये, खाद के लिये 316 करोड़ रुपये भारत सरकार ने बिहार को दिये । यह 316 करोड़ रुपये सब सहकारिता वालों ने हज्म कर लिये खाद के नाम पर, बीज के नाम पर, बांटने के नाम पर और वह किसी किसान के पास नहीं पहुंच पाया मैंने इस बात के लिये इस सदन में तीन तीन बार हल्ला किया कि चोरों को पकड़ो वे चोर जो इस रुपये को खा गये हैं उनको पकड़ो भारत सरकार का पैसा खा गये हैं तो भी कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई । लेकिन में वर्तमान मुख्य मंत्री श्री भागवत झा आजाद को बहुत बहुत बधाई देता हूं उनका धन्यवाद करता हूं इस सदन के माध्यम से कि वहां के तीन हाजी मस्तानों को सहकारिता क्षेत्र में जिनके नाम हैं श्री तपेश्वर सिंह जो विसको-मान के अध्यक्ष है, दूसरे भूमि विकास बैंक के अध्यक्ष राजो सिंह और तीसरे नरेन्द्र सिंह जो क्रेडिट कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी के हैं यह करोड़ों रुपये हजम कर गये हैं इन पर कोई भी अंगुली नहीं उठाता था इन पर उन्होंने हाथ डाला है । इससे हम लोगों को जो बाढ़ का शिकार होते हैं राहत की एक आशा बन्धी है कि अब सहकारिता में अगर कोई पैसा भारत सरकार भेजेगी तो यह हड़पा नहीं जायेगा। यह इतने बड़े हाजी मस्तान मगरमच्छ थे इन पर कोई हाथ डालना नहीं चाहता था यह सब जानते हैं । महोदय, इस घटना के बाद वहां से सैकड़ों विधायक आए है जो यह कहते हैं कि आजाद सरकार को हटाओ । वह ऐसे इसलिए चाहते है क्योंकि अब उनका चोरी का रास्ता बन्द हो गया है । मैं चाहता हूं चाहे और चाहे जितनी अच्छाइयां या बुराइयां आजाद साहब की रही हो लेकिन उन्होंने बिहार की जनता का उद्धार किया है । उन्होंने एक ऐसा काम किया है । मैं उन लोगों में नहीं हूं जो सरकार की प्रशंसा करने वाले है मैं तो सरकार का हमेशा आलोचक हूं और एक एक काम का आलोचक रहा हूं लेकिन इस काम की ताईद करता हूं और मैं चाहता हूं कि अभी निश्चित तौर पर इस सरकार को कुछ दिन चलने दिया जाए ताकि बिहार के इन चोरों को सरकार पकड़े (समय की घंटी) अभी समाप्त कर रहा हूं । इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है आपके माध्यम से कि मुख्य मन्त्री जी इन तीनों हाजी मस्तानों को जेल में बन्द करें तो बिहार की जनता उनको बहुत बहुत साधुवाद देगी, बधाई देगी और उनकी बड़ी आभारी रहेगी ।

SHRI MOTURU HANUMANTHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, it is a serious subject. This natural calamity has damaged any number of States

[Shri Moturu Hanumantha Rao]

and figures have been given by the hon. Minister. It shows how lakhs and lakhs of people every year are suffering due to incessant floods and drought. Both floods and drought every year occur in some places and they happen to be the twin-troubles of our people. This can be prevented or could have been prevented, during the last 40 years; but it was not tempted and so it could not be prevented and the losses continue to be there causing harassment to the people. Unless our rivers are tamed, there is no real solution for this problem. The point is, greater the loss, greater the delay caused in constructing projects over the rivers, and greater would be the loss incurred by the people, and also greater difficulties to face to undertake construction of these projects because escalation in prices prevents the Government and the Planning Commission to undertake these projects. That is why, perhaps, it is going to be an eternal problem if the Government and our rulers continue to behave in the same manner as they are doing now.

Take, *for instance*, Godavari. Many hon. friends have spoken already about the Brahmaputra and the Ganges. Godavari is playing havoc in the State of Andhra Pradesh. It could have been a river of boon for the people of Andhra Pradesh, but because of our failure to undertake construction of certain projects, it has become a river of sorrow. This is the unfortunate situation we are facing in Andhra Pradesh today. Hundred years ago, more than hundred years ago, Cotton took the trouble of exploring the means of using our water resources. He built one anicut on Godavari and this continues to be very helpful to the people of Andhra Pradesh.

Ever since then, no other project on the Godavrai has been taken up. In the case of the Polavaram project, the foundation was laid by the then Chief Minister, Congress(I) Chief Minister, the late Shri Anjiah, in 1981. But till day, there is no clearance for this project. If this project had been cleared, if this project had been undertaken, many drought-prone districts of Andhra Pradesh could have become irrigated areas and many disputes between the States of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Maharashtra could also have been avoided. Now, the Telugu Ganga project is considered to be in dispute This would not have been there because if the Polavaram project had been undertaken, lakhs and lakhs of acres in many districts could have been turned into paddy-growing areas. Besides this, it could have helped Krishna also. If a canal had been dug between Krishna and Godavari, it would have been very helpful to the Telugu Ganga project and it would have enabled the supply of drinking water to Hyderabad as well as to Madras. In so many ways, it would have been helpful if this had been undertaken. Now, there is objection from many States, particularly, Karnataka, but the Centre has not been able to solve the problem. The Centre has made no serious efforts to solve the problem. That is why things are being delayed like anything.

Therefore, Sir, I plead for immediate clearance of the Telugu Ganga and the Polavaram projects; in particular, the Polavaram project. This river need not be a river of sorrow for the people of Andhra Pradesh but, on the contrary, it could become a river of boon to Andhra Pradesh.

The statement mentions Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Delhi and many other States, which have been affected by floods. In the case of Andhra Pradesh, eleven districts have been affected. Three and a half lakh acres of paddy-growing areas have been washed away. About eighty people have died, according to newspaper reports. Lakhs and lakhs of people are rendered homeless. This is the situation. (*Time bell rings*). I will take only one minute more. The point is, if the Central team goes there soon as

I have already been pleading, it would be very helpful because they would be able to give correct assessment. The experience has been that the Central teams reach very late and they take months to prepare an assessment report. Even then the Centre would not be considering the reports in accordance with the loss incurred by the States. They would not give necessary help. For instance, in the last 5 years Andhra Pradesh had been pleading for a help of Rs. 2500 crores because of loss incurred by floods and Rs. 266 crores were sanctioned. I think my report is correct and if it is not, the hon. Minister may kindly provide the latest report. I would be grateful to him. Even such meagre help is not coming in time because the teams are not sent immediately and immediate assessment is not drawn. That is why I hope our hon. Minister would take this discussion seriously and attend to the problems of the States and render them necessary help.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY): Now the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs will make a statement and then we will take up Private Members' Business. Calling Attention will be taken up at 5.30 or at 5.00, that we will decide later on.

ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING GOVERNMENT BUSINESS FOR THE WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, THE 8TH AUGUST, 1988

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing Monday, the 8th August, 1988, will consist of:

(1) Discussion on the Resolution seeking disapproval of the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (Determination of Conditions of Service of Employees) Ordinance, 1988 and consideration and passing of the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (Determination of Conditions of Service of Employees) Bill, 1988, as passed by Lok Sabha.

(2) Consideration and passing of:—

(a) The Delhi University (Amendment) Bill, 1988.

(b) The Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Amendment Bill, 1987.

(c) The Merchant Shipping (Second Amendment) Bill, 1987.

(3) Further consideration and passing of the Prevention of corruption Bill, 1987 as passed by Lok Sabha.

(4) Consideration and passing of the following Bills as passed by Lok Sabha:

(a) The National Waterway (Sadiya-Dhubri Stretch of the Brahmaputra River) Bill, 1988.

(b) The Alcock Ashdown Company Limited (Acquisition of Undertakings) Amendment Bill, 1988.

RESOLUTION DEMANDING FORMULATION OF NATIONAL POLICY FOR HAWKERS AND VENDORS

SHRIMATI ELA RAMESH BHATT (Nominated): Sir, I move the following Resolution:

"Having regard to the fact—

(i) that in the fast growing urban sector there is proliferation of hawkers and vendors in the cities because of poverty and unemployment, and despite the useful service they render to the society they are looked upon as an hindrance to planned development of cities both by the elite urbanites and the town planners alike;

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(ii) that hawkers and vendors are subjected to constant mental torture by the local officials and are harassed in many other ways which at times leads to riotous situations; and

(iii) that there is hardly any policy consistent with their needs;

this House urges upon Government to—

(i) formulate a national policy for the hawkers and vendors by making them a part of the broader structural policies aimed at improving their standards of living;

(ii) protect their existing livelihood;

(iii) provide legal access to the use of available space in urban areas;

(iv) make them a special component of the plans for the urban development, by treating them as an integral part of urban distribution system;

(v) give them legal status by issuing licences and providing exclusive hawking zones; and

(vi) issue guidelines for action at local levels."

Sir, this is the subject on which I have been feeling agitated for all these years. I feel privileged to have got this opportunity to move my Resolution here. India, in spite of having a large rural population is one of the largest urban-populated country in the world. Many of its cities are amongst the biggest cities of the world. Today, a high rate of population growth and also urbanisation will cause the growth of the urban areas both in size and in number in near future. These urban areas, towns, cities and our metropolitan areas, have large cancentration of population engaged in various economic activities. The low income self-employed groups in cities are usually referred to as the urban informal sector. They constitute upto 50 per cent of the labour force in cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The Master Plan for Delhi, 1962 and the surveys done by the School of Planning, Delhi, indicated that 61 per cent of the total workers were in the unorganised sector.

In spite of the valuable contribution of the urban informal sector in the urban economy and also in the distribution system of goods and services, little attention has been paid to it in our urban planning. The people in this sector are either overlooked, or are looked down upon as something to be controlled, or as an eyesore which has to removed. Their activities seem to conflict with the image of a modern city. A modern city in their concept has to be something like the city of Montreal or London or Toronto. In most cases, a modern city is equated to the Western cities. The asumptions are that the informal sector is anti-developmental, it is a temporary occupation, it is antisocial, it is dirty, it is unaesthetic, it is unhygienic. And because of this neglect and negative attitude towards the urban informal sector, the conventional framework of urban planning is bypassed. This whole sector is almost ignored from the conventional urban planning and therefore there is an unplanned urban growth. Therefore the poor people who are surviving in this informal sector have to solve their own problems outside the existing framework of urban planning and control.

The urban informal sector which is essentially self-employed has three categories—the home based producers which include artisans and piece-rate workers the petty vendors and hawkers who are selling various kinds of things like vegetables, fruits, eggs and fish—all kinds of household utility items, or leather goods; and all those who are selling services, including their own manual labour. They are loaders, cart-pullers and head loaders. Some of the surveys show that 40 per cent of the informal sector is engaged in petty trading. This is the study done by the Madras University. Also a consus of informal

secor in retail trade of Delhi urban area in 1981 done by the School of Planning, Delhi; reveals that 11,39,000 informal sector units in trade and services were operative in different parts of the city of Delhi.

So what we are talking about today is these petty vendors and hawkers who are trying to eke out their meagre living in the cities and towns. A majority of these hawkers are those who sit and vend in their down-town city markets, on pavements or those who move on the streets with their head-load or push-carts filled with various kinds of goods. In the city of Ahmedabad, to which I belong, there is a down-town market called Manak Cowk. This market was created in the eighteenth century by the then ruler. Since then it has developed into a market, and today, according to our survey, we have been able to find that the vendors who are sitting today have been there since last three generations if not four. As the city developed, as the city grow, these vendors have been made sort of redundent, and they have been literally pushed out of the streets, and in their place big shops and big stores have come up.

Another study which has been done of the Bombay city by the School of Planning also reveals that amongst the vendors of Bombay, 73 per cent sell vegetables, fruit, egg, fish and such other agricultural produce, 23 per cent sell food items and 4 per cent sell non-food items. Amongst them, 86 per cent have daily income of below Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 exclusive of bribe in cash and kind. It mentions that 20 per cent to 60 per cent is the proportion of bribe from the total daily income, depending on the location where they are. Also amongst them, 53 per cent have been selling in this particular place since two generations, and 92 per cent of them are illiterate.

Amongst vendors of vegetables, fruit, eggs and fish are primarily women, that is, 87 per cent are women amongst those who are selling vegetables, fruit, eggs and fish. Amongst these women, 46 per cent are the sole supporters for the family. There is no one else in their family to earn the living, and the family depends solely upon the income of these women. Aided to these are another 30 per cent of them who contribute more than 50 per cent of their income to the family.

Also, the study shows that there is no definite trend of hawkers increasing their income or accumulating capital over time. Perhaps one can say that they are getting poorer. Rather the pattern appears to be one in which a longer established group of hawkers has become caught in a low income net of hawking activtiy. It is also true that the younger, better educated hawkers have moved into more lucrative sector of hawking.

This pattern, of course, is not anti-development, it is not anti-social. Indeed it suggests, people well acquainted with cities, perceive opportunities in the hawking profession, that are not available in the other sectors of the city's activities. Thus, the hawking activity appears to act as a refuse occupation in which people eke out marginal or submarginal incomes. They form a large important segment of the urban poor.

There are serious problems of perception towards these hawkers and vendors. There are different attitudes with which they are perceived. This has put a kind of a very serious social pressure on the lives of the hawkers and vendors.

These hawkers and vendors are hard working. They are self-employed. They are business people. They are like any other people in business They can be part of the organisations like the FICCI. They are also an integral part of the business and industry of our economy. They are trying to earn their living with dignity and with honesty but the shop keepers in the market see them :

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competitors. They want to employ them as their servants. They perceive them as undesirable elements and as cheats.

The middle-class consumer, who buys from them almost daily as a habit, feels that hawkers are useful for basic services. They sell goods which are cheap, fresh and easily accessible. They offer these services near their door-steps.

The upper-class elite thinks hawkers are a nuisance. They feel that they are crowding the space. They preceive them as obstruction to the smooth flow of their cars. They see them as ditry, lousy and a sort of nuisance.

The police has to do a lot with hawkers and vendors. They are part of their everyday life. The police takes different stands depending on each constable on duty or depending on each Officers. As far as law goes, the police considers hawkers as a negative phenomenon, but when it comes to accepting bribes, the benefit is mutual.

The municipal authorities perceive them as hindrance in planning in building a modern, western and beautiful city.

The politicians by and large conform to the usefulness of the hawkers and vendors. Except for a few, who want to introduce Westernised planning, most politicians find that hawkers are good vote bank during elections. Therefore, though hesitant to make provisions for them in planning and also in policies, they tolerate them.

There is a book almost written by hawkers and vendors. Though they are illiterate, yet somebody has helped them to write that book. I would like to mention here about that book.

These hawkers, in short, whether they are carrying their wares around as a headload or on a push-cart or whether they sit in a downtown market, have but a small capital; they make but a small and meagre earning and to survive in a big city, they hardly earn enough to feed or clothe their family. They are not much different in status from the poor peasants or the rural poor as we call them in rural areas.

I talked about the book where the street-vendor from Hyderabad has spoken. She speaks and the other person has written it. I would like to quote from that book. She says:

> "You see, we hardly earn enough to keep us alive. The vegetables we get from the main market gets dearer everyday. And when we sell them, we cannot raise our prices as much. When the police starts arresting hawkers, we either lose our cabbage or tomatoes while running or they are taken away from us. When I hear that familiar whistle my arms automatically wrap around my vegetables and feet run as fast as they can, while my heart drowns me with its fast and loud beats."

This is the profile of a city hawker or vendor.

Let me ask: is vending unconstitutional? Is it a crime? Yes and no. Even though the Constitution of India grants a right to work in any place within the country to all the citizens, the Municipal Corporation Acts of major cities do indeed make it a crime to vend, hawk or trade. What is given with one hand is taken away by the other. Actually those who sell goods and services, Sir, for a living are people with enterprise and they have an acute sense of business, acute sense of demand and supply of the common people and they are quite in tune with the various needs of the local people at various levels. They are willing and they have been taking the risk. They are not demanding from the Government any subsidy. They are not making any pollution. They are not demanding any special treatment. They

are as good as any factory worker. They are as good as any shop-keeper. Instead of running from pillar to post hunting for a job and a job which is almost impossible to get, they have entered into the economy on their own. They are fending for themselves. They are finding employment for themselves. They are not asking the Government or the public for jobs and what they need, Sir, is *do tokri ki jagah*. They want only space 3' X 4' where one or two baskets which they can put in the market and sell. But the policy-maker do not have a place for them in their hearts. They have no regard. They do not even accept them. They do not accept their existence in the urban society or in the urban markets. Therefore, they are till today not able to get only simple *do tokri ki jagah*. Sir, is this their crime? Instead they are of providing invaluable service to the public. They provide and sell them all kinds of useful goods fresh and at their doorstep. The punishment for this crime is that they are beaten up by the police. They have to pay fines. They have to pay daily. They have to pay bribe in cash and kind to the police and to the municipal authorities. Their goods are being confiscated or destroyed. They are being locked up and cases of warrants are always chasing them. They are living in a constant fear of the police and the encroachment of the officials. Sir, this is the condition of them today. I would like to ask what kind of urban planning do we visualise? Is earning through honest means a crime? Parking is legal. Parking of cars in view of high value land space is legal. The problem of space for vendors has really become very serious in our cities. In the villages and towns vending is still legal. But in our cities hawking and vending has become an illegal activity. How can they combat with this kind of the policy-makers and of the Government? The large cities are concentrations of people and obviously the large number of people alone can provide livelihood to vendors and hawkers. Vendors and hawkers can survive only when there is a large concentration of people. Without population there is no demand for their goods and services. So, no earning and that means no livelihood left. The concentration of people means everyone's travelling for the same limited physical space available in the city urban planning developed as a discipline to find ways of making the best use of physical space available in urban centres and to accommodate the various needs of the urban population. The city land is a very costly land. In our language, it is called a piece of gold. Now, those people who earn their livelihood from that land should get the priority or those people who park their vehicles there should get the priority. Who should get the priority? Sir, unless the urban planning and its various concepts recognize and accept the need for hawkers and vendors in the cities of a poor country, the municipal acts will not amend their provisions accordingly and continue to call vending on the roadside as encroachment because you do not plan for them. So, they have to find their own ways. If you sit with a basket to sell, it is called encroachment. If you park your car, then it is calling parking. This kind of attitude is unjust, totally unjust and because we are not planning for them, so, they have to find their own way of life and the police authorities then continue to harass them because they are illegal. What is the legal status of a hawker, I would like to ask. Absolutely none. It is the legacy of the colonial rule. In their quest for power and control, the British introduced laws governing the activities of hawkers. The major laws relating to hawking are, Indian Railway Act, Bombay Municipal Act and Bombay Police Act. These laws have been hardly changed since our country became independent; since last forty years, these laws have been hardly changed. Sir, the British framed most of the laws to facilitate their own lives, to facilitate their control to suit the administrative skills, for their

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own physical security because they were in the strangers land. They wanted to protect themselves from the strangers. So, for their own physical security, they made these laws. Before that, we never had laws controlling our vendors and hawkers and controlling out market. The convenience of the local people in the cultural context of India was the last; in any of the priorities in framing these laws. Even after the country has become free, we continue to model our laws and policies after the British laws. The legislation and also policies relating to hawking activity and trading is totally out of context of the functioning of Indian cities. We have our own culture, we have our own ways of buying and selling things but our architects, our town planners have hardly tried to study the ways and the traditions, how our own Indians markets operate, how our own people buy, how our own people would like to buy, from where and in which way that has been hardly taken into consideration by the town planners. For them the model is somewhere in Europe, in Canada, in North America. *If the reality of the Indian cities and* their people is of consideration, then hawking would be facilitated and not considered illegal or encroachment or nuisance or obstruction. Negative structural policies, aimed at decreasing the number of hawkers have led to the extreme riotous situation. A clear positive policy towards hawkers and the vendors at the national level is needed today and that is why, I have brought this resolution. As a spin-off from this negative image, several other negative attitudes have been generated.

3.00 P.M.

Hawkers are perceived as disfunctional appendages to the cities' economies. However, we believe that the general picture of that image is one in which hawkers perform a vital function in the distribution systems of the cities. They should be perceived, they should be recognised as such. This will mean indigenous planning, solutions for these cities, for our cities, for cities of our kind, we need not imitate the plans of western cities. Our cities do not have to follow the development path of those countries. Given the present situation, given the present stage of development in our cities and also given the demography and economic trends, urban poverty may still persists for many years to come. Therefore, a two-tier marketing system with hawker activities constituting one-tier of an alternative planning paradigm could be considered by city planners. I am proposing a two-tier system. At present, city planners are more favourably disposed towards the formal sector in planning commercial provisions. It is not suggested that hawkers will take over all our supermarkets and our shopping complexes. I would like to emphatically say that there is ample room for a mutually beneficial existence. That is, both the formal and the informal sectors can coexist. That is the situation in our country, fortunately. We have also the example of Japan. Even with the phenomenal economic growth of Japan, a dual distribution system still thrives. Small-scale enterprises survive on tremendously varied, fragmented, demand from a population that observes traditional consumption pattern. Though Japanese are very modern, they are supposed to be still very traditional in their ways of life. And they have found their way, their own way of marketing system where the informal sector also has an equal place with the big supermarkets or department stores in Japan. In view of a like adherence perhaps, in most of our Asian cities, traditional consumption patterns are two-tier marketing systems. We may think of formalising them. But we should remember that the two-tiers must be planned for maximum integration and complementarity, not for destroying each other. We also have another example a positive example in an Asian country and that is Malaysia. The problems of hawkers are very similar in Asian metropolitan

cities. However, Kuala Lumpur has set an ideal example of dealing with urban poor. In Kualalumpur there have been elaborate structural programmes to encourage hawkers through loans of capital to set up stalls, providing all cleaning facilities or providing various designs of stalls, even new designs of push-cart and mobiles of different sizes. They have fully recognised their needs and therefore, their programmes are well advanced and form part of national policy design to increase employment opportunities in Malaysia. It is unfortunate that I have to quote examples of foreign countries. I would not like to do it. But because our town planners, our policy makers, in the case of urban development often find wtstern cities more beautiful. I have tried to give illustrations of foreign countries. In day-to-day life hawkers have to deal with a number of different Government departments. They are pushed from pillar to post to solve their day-to-day problems. Today the plethora of Government departments concerned with a policy and action in regard to hawkers in most of the cities gives rise to confusion, corruption and high cost in the city administration. There is also hardly any consultation with hawkers' representatives whenever any change in policy or rules or actions is to be brought about. Decisions are taken by the authorities high-handedly. The authorities never even think of consulting the associations of hawkers and vendors or even individually. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to take up this issue very seriously. Hawkers and vendors are not organised sufficiently strongly. They have not been able to put up their case as strongly as industrial workers have done. I suggest there is need for an integrated authority to be set up whose primary responsibility would be the coordination and effectiveness of the urban distribution system. Let us take them as an integral part of the urban distribution system. Let us first recognise them, accept them, as part of the urban distribution system and then put them into a proper perspective. If hawkers are regarded as a major element of this system if we accept that they are an integral part of the system, then their administration and policy should also be part of the integrated authority concerned with public markets, with hawkers, and the entire distribution system in general. There is no administrative structure on these lines in our cities today. Any authority such as this should have provision for adequate consultation between representatives of the distribution trade and officials so that a policy can be developed based on a two-way relationship. I would like to quote an example of the city of Ahmedabad as I am associated with an organisation of self-employed women workers and half of the membership happens to be hawkers and vendors. In our downtown market, namely, Manek Chowk market, as in other cities, they were being harassed We went to the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court gave us a favourable judgment. The Supreme Court gave licences and asked the Municipal Corporation to design an alternative scheme for giving space to the hawkers and vendors in consultation with the associations or unions of these hawkers and vendors. So it is possible to have a dialogue and to find a way out. What I have found usually is that the whole problem is felt so overwhelming that no one wants to sit down and find a solution. The measures adopted for our hawkers should be aimed at increasing their integration into the urban economy and not jettisoning them from it, not only because they make a significant contribution to the city's economy but also in view of the fact that hawkers generally form part of the urban poor. Measures such as arrest, removal and the like simply increase their poverty. I emphatically urge the Government to view this problem in a wider perspective of poverty and unemployment, of a wider perspective of development and employment. Therefore, I would like to request that measures toward hawkers and vendors should be made a part of the broader structure of policies designed to improve the standards of living and welafre of the low-income populatton in the cities.

[Smt. Ela Ramesh Bhatt]

Sir, it is not necessary that integrated measures would involve costly investments. No Numerous examples, practical examples, of simple and integrated measures to help the hawkers can be outlined like multi-purpose use of space, structural measures like making capital resources available—of course, this we are doing through out banks—providing facilities like drinking water, sanitation, garbage disposal toilets child care, transport, cold storage, etc. They do not involve a great cost. But they bring a tremendous amount of relief to these people. In the City of Ahmedabad—we have got figures— the Municipality there earns every day Rs. 21.000/- from these hawkers and vendors by way of fines from these poor people. At least from the amount of these fines one can plan for providing such facilties like drinking water, toilet, child care, etc. Such measures cost little and produce positive results.

There is always an attempt to keep the hawkers off the streets. The hawkers are an integral part of the urban economy. Measures to squeeze them out of the markets are disruptive. Our planners want our cities to be efficient. However, it is ironical that even when the Western city planners are bemoaning the sterility of the automobile-dominated cities and are producing plans for the return of street markets and giving high regard to pedestrian traffic, our city planners are planning to remove them; But the fact does remain that we need to preserve the tradtional elements of cities, not simply for the romance of preserving the traditions, but as a matter of necessity. We need city plans of our own kind. Therefore I urge that we need a strong, firm and committed intervention of the Government at the national level.

Why am I asking for a national policy? It is because we badly need intervention at the national level to give a direction to the entire questton of urban development: for whom our cities are made or designed, who and what should have priorities in framing urban policies, recognising the existence of the contribution and problems of these people in the urban economy, helping the States to decide the criteria to consider land use plans in such a way that it makes for the integration of informal and formal sectors, etc. Then we should have innovative ideas and liberalise location policies. For example, the allocating plots of land for establishing complexes in the cities, space for vendors and hawkers can also be provided within that complex. They can give directions to encourage studies in the field of education and research in urban planning and urban planning and development. They can help them by giving guidelines for the issue of licences, fixing vending zones, fixing pedestrian zones, etc. So, at the national level also we want a national policy because it is a serious subject of employment self-employment. It is a serious subject of preserving and protecting the existing employment of the vast urban poor. If not, they would go begging or bottlegging. We require a new changing perspective of development. And that can come from the national level in consultation with the States and the associations of vendors and hawkers. It requires a certain distance, a perspective, to view the problem as a whole, and which very often is not there at the local levels. At local level unfortunately, it becomes a hotbed of corruption, of petty politicking and *goondaism*.

Therefore I would urge upon the Government to have a national policy.

Thank you.

The question was proposed.

श्री राम चन्द्र विकल (उत्तर प्रदेश): उप सभाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्रीमती ईला भट्ट जी ने जो संकल्प उपस्थित किया है इसके लिए मैं उन्हें बधाई देता हूं, बहुत जानकारीपूर्ण और बड़ी विस्तृत व्याख्या के साथ उन्होंने इसको प्रस्तुत किया है। इसके दो पहलू हैं एक मानवीय और दूसरा संवैधानिक। जहां तक मानवीय पहलू का संबंध है, इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं कि उजड़ते गांव और बसते हुए शहर आज एक समस्या बन गए हैं। हमारे गांवों में जो छोटे-छोटे रोजगार धंधे थे वे आज समाप्त

प्राय: हो गए हैं । जब वह छोटे काम और धंधे गावों में समाप्त हो गए तो लोग शहरों की तरफ तेजी से आने लगे । रोजी-रोटी की तलाश में वे शहरों की तरफ आ रहे है और यही एक समस्या है जिसकी इस संकल्प मे विस्तृत चर्चा की गई है । पहले यह था और आज भी कुछ है कि शहर से लोग सामान लेकर गांवों में जाया करते थे, सामान बेचने और व्यापार करने के लिए और मैंने वह सारा जमाना देखा है । जो मसाले होते है इनको पीठ पर लादे गांवों में लोग घूमा करते थे । धनिया, जीरा, काला नमक आदि चीजें घोड़ों और टट्टुओं पर लादकर गांव-गांव में जाते थे व्यापार करने और सामान बेचकर अपनी रोज़ी-रोटी कमाते थे । इसी तरह हमने देखा है घोड़ों पर रुपया बांटते फिरा करते थे और उस पर सूद बहुत लेते थे । उसमें बहुत काबुली पठान होते थे । पुराने वक्त के और वह भी गांवों में जाकर कपड़ा दिया करते थे । मैंने गांवों में देखा है कि वहां पर विभिन्न प्रकार की सामग्री लेकर लोग जाते थे, अभी भी जाते है परन्तु उसका रूप बदला हुआ है । लेकिन अब वह उलटी ही समस्या हो गई है और गावों के लोग शहरों में आ रहे है अपनी रोज़ी-रोटी कमाने के लिए हाकर बनकर और बेचने का समान लेकर शहरों के मोहल्लों में जाना चाहते है और जा रहे हैं । मेरी उनसे पूरी हमदर्दी है, लेकिन इसका दूसरा पहलू भी है जो कि संवैधानिक है । वह यह है कि जब हम उनको हर तरह की इजाजत देते हैं तो कुछ तो प्राय: मैंने देखा है बच्चों के लिए आइसक्रीम ले जायेंगे और आइसक्रीम खराब करने की चीज होती है तथा बच्चों को बीमारी भी हो जाती है । क्योंकि अच्छी चीज तो बेचने वाले वह होते नहीं और हों तो उन्हें घूमफिर कर बेचने की आवश्यकता ही न पड़े । यह एक बहुत गंभीर मामला है । दूसरा घूम-घूम कर बेचने से कानून-शिकनी तो होती है इसमें कोई शक नहीं, लेकिन पुलिस भी ज्यादती करती है और म्युनिसिपैलिटी के कर्मचारी भी ज्यादती करते हैं, इसलिए उनको लाइसेंस दे दिए जाएं तो वह परेशानी से बच सकते है । म्युनिसिपैलिटी की तरफ से जो छोटी-छोटी दुकानें बनाई जाती हैं उनमें उनको प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिए । बहुत से फल विक्रेता राजेन्द्र प्रसाद रोड पर रहते थे और अब वह दुकानों में बैठे हुए हैं । इसलिए कुछ व्यवस्था तो उनके लिए होनी चाहिए । आजकल अपराधों का भी बड़ा भय शहरों में है । बेचारी महिलाएं घरों में अकेली होती हैं और कई लोग सामान बेचने के बहाने से ही अपराध कर जाते है । इसमें थोड़ा समझने की बात है । अब तो यहां तक हो गया है कि टेलीफोन ठीक करने आदि के नाम से लोग घरों में चले जाते है और अपराध कर चले आते हैं । मैं स्वयं भुक्तभोगी हूं कई बातों का इस तरह से । इसका दूसरा पहलू संवैधानिक बता रहा था, सिपेथी पूरी है, बेकार लोगों को रोजी-रोटी देनी ही चाहिए । इसकी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए लेकिन यह नहीं कि जहां चाहा, लोग आकर बैठ जायं, जहां चाहा काम करने लगें । इससे तो उनका भी नुकसान होता है और समाज को या दूसरे लोगों को भी नुकसान उठाना पड़ता है ।

मैं अधिक न कहते हुए इस बिल का समर्थन में कहूंगा कि उन्होंने बड़ी विस्तृत व्याख्या की है । इसमें जो निहित है उनकी भावना, वह यह कि एक तो हमारे गांव के बेकार लोग शहरों में आ जाते है, उनको रोजी-रोटी कैसे दी जाए । यहां आकर झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी मे लोग बस जाते हैं, वह मकान बनाने के काम पर लग जाएंगे या बिल्डिंग के काम पर लग जाएंगे या सड़क के काम पर लग जाएंगे । जो सरकारी बड़ी-बड़ी योजनाएं हैं शहरों में उनके लिए अगर गांव मे लोग नहीं आएं तो यह काम भी अधूरा होना है, तो आते हैं बेचारे । लेकिन उनके जो रहने की व्यवस्था है, ठहरने की व्यवस्था है झुग्गी झोपड़ियों में, न उसमें पानी की व्यवस्था है, न लाइट की व्यवस्था है, न स्वास्थ्य की दृष्टि से ठीक हैं, उनकी टट्टी-पेशाब जाने की व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं । वे लोग आते है रोजी की तलाश में, रोटी की तलाश में, लेकिन उनके ठहरने की व्यवस्था उतनी अच्छी नहीं है । मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी जो योजनाएं हैं शहरों की उन योजनाओं को पहले ठीक करना

[श्री राम चन्द्र विकल]

चाहिए और यह भी सोचना चाहिए कि कितनी बड़ी आबादी हम शहर की रखना चाहते हैं ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं दिल्ली की बात कहूं । मैंने दिल्ली को चारदीवारी में देखा है, जिसमें गेट होते थे, जैसे यह अजमेरी गेट तुर्कमान गेट, दिल्ली गेट, लाहौरी गेट और एक दो और गेट थे , चारों तरफ दीवाल के गेट थे, यह हमको पढ़ाया जाता था । यह नई दिल्ली जो बनी है यह तो हमारे सामने बनी है और अब तो दिल्ली की कोई सीमा नहीं है और जो चाहे जहां से आकर बस जाता है । यह जो हैजा की बीमारी यहां चली है, मैं तो अभी उस तरफ गया था, मैंने देखा-पहले तो लोग आकर यह अनधिकृत कालोनियां में बस गए, पहले हम यह इजाजत दे देते है, फिर हम उन पर ज्यादती करते हैं । इस तरह यह डबल काम हो जाता है । तो शहरों की आबादी कुछ सीमित होनी चाहिए कि इस आबादी से बड़ी आबादी का शहर नहीं बसने देंगे और उद्योग हम शहरों से हटकर लगाएं तो फायदा यह होगा कि जो लोग आकर के एक ही जगह जमा हो जाते हैं, वह बंट जाएंगे ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, बड़े शहर, चाहे वह बम्बई ही हो, उसकी हालत भी यही है । मैंने खुद बम्बई में देखा है बड़े पाइप में लोग पड़े हुए हैं, उसी में खाना बना रहे हैं, रह रहे हैं, गरीबी में, परेशानी में वहां रह रहे हैं । इसी तरह से बम्बई जो अच्छा शहर कहलाता है, उसकी गलियों से निकलें तो बड़ी बदबू आपको मिलेगी क्योंकि लोग अव्यवस्थित ढंग से आकर बस जाते हैं । इसी तरह से कलकत्ता को लें या किसी दूसरे बड़े शहर को लें, उन सब की स्थिति ऐसी ही है । लोग यहां आते हैं—दिल्ली-दिल्ली करके, हमारे यहां एक मजाक में कहावत भी है कि गांव के आदमी को दिल्ली का खराब फल मिल गया, वह उसे खा रहा था तो दूसरे ने कहा यह क्यों खा रहे हो ? पहला कहता है कि खाता तो नहीं, लेकिन दिल्ली से आया है इसलिए खा रहा हूं । तो खराब चीज भी शहर से अगर चली जाय तो उसको गांव के लोग अच्छी मान लेते हैं ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर कोई खराबी भी बड़े शहर में हो जाए तो उसे अच्छाई में लोग समझते हैं बहुत दिन तक, हालांकि उसका नुकसान बड़ा होता है । शहरों की जो कालोनी बसी हैं, उनमें कुछ में सड़कों की व्यवस्था नहीं है, नालों की व्यवस्था नहीं है, पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है । मैं अभी दिल्ली के किशनगंज और शकरपुर, जहां बड़ी आबादी है, वहां गया था हैजे के बाद, चार दिन पहले की बात कहता हूं, आज सफाई हो गई हो तो कह नहीं सकता, लेकिन चार दिन पहले देखा गंदगी के ढेर पड़े हुए हैं और बहत वहां बदबू आती है ।

तो उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो अंधाधुंध शहरों में आबादी आती जा रही है, चाहे वे गरीब लोग हों, हमें इन शहरों को व्यवस्थित बनाना चाहिए कि इतनी बड़ी आबादी होने पर हमें दूसरा शहर बनाना है । इण्डस्ट्रीज दूसरी जगह लगानी चाहिएं, जहां कि बेकार लोग उन इंडस्ट्रीज में पैदल आकर या साइकल से आकर काम करें और पांच-दस मील के फासले पर हों । मैं कहूंगा कि हमारी योजनाओं में सामंजस्य नहीं है, चाहे वह आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना बन रही हो या सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना हो । इन योजनाओं में कोई तारतम्य नहीं हो पाया है, जोकि योजना के लिए जरूरी है । पहले तो हम शहरों की आबादी की योजना को निश्चित करें कि हमें शहरों को किस आबादी तक बसाना है । आबादी सीमित रहने से जो लोग रहेंगे, वे अवैध रूप से तो नहीं आएंगे कम से कम । तो यह सारी बातें इसमें हैं ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल की इस भावना का भी हृदय से समर्थन करता हूं, बेकार लोग मजबूरी में जो शहरों में आते हैं, उनको इजाजत दी जाये या ना दी जाये, यह जरा विवादास्पद विषय है । उनको काम करने की हर तरह से व्यवस्था की जाय । उन को ठहराकर दुकान दे दें, उनकी रिहायशी का इंतजाम कर दें, उन के लिए टट्टी-पेशाब का इंतजाम कर दें क्योंकि यह तो मनुष्य की आवश्यकता है । मुझे

उन गरीबों के साथ पूरी सहानुभूति है जो गांवों से काम की तलाश में शहरों में आ रहे है। साथ ही हमें गांधीजी के बताए रास्ते पर चलकर गांव में ही छोटे उद्योग खोलना चाहिए। आज दूसरे काम जैसे चमार का काम, लोहार का काम, बढ़ई का काम, धोबी का काम---ये सारे हमारे गांवों से छिन गए हैं। वहां के लोग बेकार हो गए हैं और इस तरह जमीन पर दबाव आ गया है। आज छोटी जमीन वाले किसानों के लड़के नौकरी की तलाश में शहर-शहर घूम रहे हैं। यह एक सच्चाई है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बार फरुंखाबाद गया था, सन् 1952-53 में जबकि मैं एसेम्बली का मेंबर था। वहां के फौज के अफसर ने फौजी कैंप दिखलाना शुरू कर दिया। वहां मेरे गांव के पास के दो बच्चे घास छील रहे थे। वहां सुबह यह सब काम करना पड़ता है। मुझे देखकर बेचारों ने खुरपी रख दी और आकर कहने लगे कि आप गांव में जाकर मत कहना कि वहां हम घास छील रहे हैं। वे किसान के लड़के थे लेकिन उन्होंने गांव में खेती का काम नहीं किया। सोचते थे नौकरी में बड़ी इज्जत होती है। दूसरी जगह मैं गया वहां सूअर रखे जाते थे। उनके लिए चावल का आटा नालो में डालते थे। गांव में तो इसे मेहतर का काम कहते थे। वे कहने लगे आप गांव में मत कह देना। हमारी रोटी पानी बंद हो जाएगी। इस तरह रोजी-रोटी की तलाश में बेचारे जाते हैं और जो भी काम करना पड़ जाय वे कर लेंगे। चाहे लोहार का काम हो, बढ़ई का काम, धोबी का काम, नाई का काम और जो खेती में सहायक दूसरे काम हमारे गांवों में बड़े अच्छे होते थे। लेकिन आज बड़ी-बड़ी फैक्ट्रियों ने सारे काम ले लिए। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि छोटे उद्योग गांवों में कैसे पनपाएं जाएं? तभी हम बढ़ती हुई आबादी के दबाव को योजनाबद्ध तरीके से रोक सकते हैं और जो यहां आ ही जाएं उनको लायसेंस देकर व्यवस्थित ढंग से काम करने की इजाजत देनी चाहिए। मैं इस संकल्प की भावना से पूरी तरह सहमत हूं पर मेरी थोड़ी-सी शिकायत यही है कि लोग व्यवस्थित रहकर काम कर सकें तो ज्यादा अच्छा है।

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY (Assam): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member, Smt. Ela Ramesh Bhatt has raised a very vital point regarding these poor people of our country. These people who are in petty business, who are a vital link in our social and economic life, have long been neglected. I feel that it is a great social injustice done to these people. Sometimes these people cannot do their business properly in one place. And interested people drive them away from place to place. Even their living is so bad that they live like pigs. They lead such a pitiable life that they do not have proper sanitation, they do not have proper drinking water, not to speak of clothing to their children. I feel that it is a great sin that these people have been so neglected. And we people, the politicians or the Government, think of these people at the time of elections because we need their votes and we think of these people at a time when we want to bring out a morcha. During that time we feel the importance of these people. And we do not care about the condition of these people on whom 50 per cent of the people of the country rely upon.

Secondly, Sir, these people are coming to towns not because of luxury or for a romantic purpose. They are coming to towns because they have got no land to rely upon. That is why they are coming to towns. They do not have proper qualifications to get good jobs. That is why, to feed their families, they resort to some sort of petty business. But their earning is so poor that they cannot maintain themselves properly, cannot maintain their homes and they do not live a decent life just as men do. I think it is a very vital issue raised by hon. Member, Elaji, and I urge the authorities concerned to pay heed and accept the suggestion made by the Member. I say this because if it is not done sometimes these people will revolt and they will surely shake the bottom of the society not to speak of the Government. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SATYANARAYAN REDDY): Shri Singhji, not here.

श्री मोहम्मद खलीलुर रहमान (आंध्र प्रदेश) : जनाब वाइस चेयरमैन साहब, मैं मोहतरमा ईला रमेश भट्ट ने जो रेज्योलूशन पेश किया है उसकी भरपूर तारीफ करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं इस वजह से कि यह वक्त की अहम जरूरत है। आजादी के बाद यह देखा गया कि लोग देहातों से शहर की जानिब रुख करने लगे और वे अपने रोजगार के लिए अपनी रोटी के लिए देहात से शहर मुंतकिल हुए। इसकी वजह एक यह भी है कि खुद हुकूमत भी इसकी जिम्मेदार है। इस वजह से कि देहात में जो सहूलियतें देहातियों के लिए वहां पहुंचानी चाहिए थीं, हुकूमत ने वह सहूलियतें नहीं पहुंचाई जिसकी वजह से देहात के लोग मजबूर हो गए और रोजगार की तलाश में देहात छोड़कर, गांव छोड़कर शहर मुंतकिल हुए। चुनाचे इन 40 बरसों में हमने यह देखा कि आजादी के वक्त के जो बड़े-बड़े हिन्दुस्तान के शहर हैं जैसे बम्बई है, कलकत्ता है, दिल्ली है, मद्रास है, इस किस्म के बड़े शहर की आबादी में कई गुना इजाफा हो गया---दुगुनी, तिगुनी बल्कि मैं यह कहूंगा कि चार गुनी से भी ज्यादा हो गई। इसकी वजह यह है कि हुकूमत ने जितनी भी इंडस्ट्री कायम की, वे इन्हीं बड़े-बड़े शहरों में कायम कीं। फिर इसके अलावा बिजनेस का जो सेन्टर हुकूमत ने बनाया तो जाहिर है कि इन्हीं बड़े शहरों में बनाया और इन बड़े शहरों में रोजगार हासिल करने के लिए बेहतर से बेहतर मौकाके आवाम को मिलने लगे। तो देहातियों ने देखा कि रोजगार अगर हासिल करना है तो हमको शहर जाना पड़ेगा, चुनाचे इन लोगों ने शहर की तरफ रुख किया। जहां बड़े शहरों की आबादी में कई गुना इजाफा हो गया तो जाहिर है कि इन शहरों की रोजमर्रा की जिन्दगी की चीजों के लिए भी जाहिर है कि वहां के कारोबार भी दिन प्रतिदिन बढ़ते चले गए और जो हाकर्स और छोटे-छोटे विन्डर्स होते हैं उनकी तादाद बढ़ती चली गई और यह जो हाकर्स और छोटे-छोटे विन्डर्स हैं इनके कारोबार कोई हजारों-लाखों के कारोबार तो नहीं हैं बल्कि इनके कारोबार सौ में या एक हजार या दो हजार के कारोबार होते हैं। कहीं तरकारी बेचते हैं तो किसी जगह मछली बेची जाती है, किसी जगह खाने-पीने की चीजें मुहैया की जाती हैं। गोया यह कि इन शहरियन की जरूरत की चीजें ये हाकर्स और छोटे-छोटे विन्डर्स इनको पहुंचाते हैं। इस तरह से वे उन शहरियों की खिदमत करते हैं तो गोया वे अपना रोजगार भी कमाते हैं और साथ ही साथ उन शहरियों की खिदमत करना भी उनका मकसद होता है। कोई चोरी के जरिए, कोई डाके के जरिए, कोई गुण्डागर्दी के जरिए वे अपना रोजगार नहीं कमा रहे हैं बल्कि जायज और अच्छे मक्सद की खातिर वे अपने छोटे-छोटे धंधों में मसरूफ हैं। मगर हम यह देख रहे हैं कि इन कारोबार में जब वह मसरूफ रहते हैं तो जाहिर है कि किसी किस्म का लाइसेंस वगैरा उन लोगों के पास नहीं रहता। जाहिर है कि फुटपाथ पर, सड़कों पर वे लोग कारोबार करते हैं और पुलिस की ज्यादती आम तौर पर देखने में आती है। वैसे तो पुलिस नजर-अंदाज भी कर सकती है मगर रिश्वत लेने की खातिर वह उन बेचारे गरीब हाकर्स और छोटे-छोटे विन्डर्स को परेशान करती है। रोजाना मामूल वसूल करते है। इसके अलावा जो म्युनिसिपल अथोरिटीज हैं, उनके जो इंस्पेक्टर्स हैं उनकी भी नजरें इन बेचारे गरीब हाकरों, छोटे वेंडर्स पर रहती है। वे भी इन लोगों को सता कर पैसे और मामूल वसूल करते हैं। इन चीजों से हट कर यह देखा गया है कि खुद मार्किटिंग के लोग इन लोगों को सताते है। ये लोग मुखतलिफ डिपार्टमेंट के होते हैं और ये गरीब बेचारे लोग उनके शिकार बनते हैं। न तो इनको किसी किस्म की कानूनी सहूलियत है और न इनको कोई रोजगार की गारण्टी दी गयी है। 40 साल के गुजरने बाद भी इन लोगों का बेहतरी के लिए कुछ नहीं किया गया है। इस वजह से मैं कहता हूं कि हुकूमत को चाहिए वक्त की अहमियत को समझे। देखे कि उनकी क्या-क्या प्रोब्लम्स है और उन प्रोब्लम्स को हल करे। सबसे अहम प्रोब्लम यह है कि वह खिदमत कर रहे हैं और खिदमत के तहत ही वे अपने गांव

से शहर में आये है। जाहिर है सबसे पहले उन को रहने के लिए मकान की जरूरत है। इस किस्म की हाउसिंग प्रोब्लम को हल करना हुकूमत की सबसे बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है। इससे हट कर उनको कारोबार करने के लिए जिन चीजों की जरूरत होती है उन चीजों को भी मुहय्या करना हुकूमत का फर्ज है। उनको कर्ज देना चाहिए, लोन देना चाहिए ताकि वे अपने कारोबार को बेहतर से बेहतर अंजाम दे सकें। उनको आपको छोटी-छोटी दुकानें बनाकर देनी चाहिएं ताकि उनका जो माल है, उनके जो असेट्स हैं वह उनमें रह सके और अपने कारोबार को बेहतर अंजाम दे सकें। तीसरी अहम बात यह है कि उनको लाइसेंस भी दिया जाना चाहिए। उनको एक कानूनी शकल देना बेहद जरूरी है। जब तक आप कानूनी शकल नहीं देंगे उस वक्त तक म्युनिसिपल अथोरीटी, मार्किटिंग अथोरिटी, आप यकीन मानिये हर वक्त उनको सताती रहेगी। जिस मकसद के लिए वे बेचारे ऐक गांव से जहां शहर में आये हैं और सही और जायज धंधा कर रहे हैं वे मकसद उनका पूरा नही हो पायेगा। इस वजह से यह जो रेजोलूशन हमारी मौजिज साहिबा ने पेश किया है उसकी भरपूर ताईद करता हूं और हुकूमत से यह दर्खास्त करता हूं कि नेशनल सतह पर, कौमी सतह पर पालिसी बनाइये और ऐसी पालिसी बनाइये कि होकर्स जो होते हैं, वेंडर्स होते है उनके वैल्फेयर के लिए, उनके रोजगार के लिए, उनकी सहूलियत के लिए तमाम चीजें मुहैय्या हो सकें। इन तमाम चीजों से हट कर सबसे अहम बात यह है उनका जो कारोबार चल रहा है उस कारोबार को कानूनी शकल दें। इतना कह कर मैं इस रेजोलूशन की भरपूर ताइद करता हूं।

श्री हरि सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मान्यवर, श्रीमती ईला भट्ट जी का जो प्रस्ताव है उसकी भावना और उसके मूल में जो सवाल है उसका हल, उसका सोल्यूशन, उसका समाधान होना चाहिए। इस भावना की, स्प्रिट की मैं तारीफ करता हूं, प्रशंसा करता हूं। आज जितने बड़े शहर हैं चाहे वे हिन्दुस्तान के हों, चाहे अफ्रीकन हों, एशियन हों या दूसरे मुल्क के हों यह समस्या लगभग सभी में है। इस समय [illegible] फेरी वाले, रेहड़ी [illegible] तादाद में हर शहर में [illegible] अपना काम करते दिखाई [illegible]। ये लोग जो शहर में आकर [illegible] हैं ये अधिकतर वे लोग [illegible] सर छिपाने के लिए [illegible] होती। जिनका न कोई [illegible] न कोई आंगन होता [illegible] कोई फेमिली तो ऐसी [illegible] गांवों में सताये होते [illegible] रोजगार नहीं मिलता [illegible] रोजगार की तलाश [illegible] जाते हैं। गांवों में [illegible] नही देता है। मजदूर [illegible] दस रुपये कमाने [illegible] आ जाते हैं।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (डॉ. [illegible]) पीठासीन हुए]

ये लोग शहरों [illegible] कर अपनी जीविका चलाते [illegible] कमाते हैं। अब हमारे सामने सवाल यह आता है कि क्या [illegible] शहरों की व्यवस्था खराब हो रही है? आप जानते हैं कि हमारे शहरों में भीड़ बढ़ रही है। पटरियां [illegible] ढके जा रहे है। हमें इस समस्या पर मानवीय दृष्टिकोण से विचार करना चाहिए। हमारे देश में इतनी बेरोजगारी है। सब लोगों को रोजगार नहीं मिलता है, काम धन्धा नहीं मिलता है। यह भी नहीं हो सकता कि इन लोगों को पूरी स्वतंत्रता दे दी जाए कि जो जहां चाहे खोमचे लगा ले। अगर ऐसा किया गया तो सड़कों पर चलना मुश्किल हो जाएगा, ट्रैफिक की गाड़ी वहां से नहीं निकल सकेगी। इसलिए ऐसी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए कि इन लोगों को रोटी [illegible] का मौका भी मिल [illegible] भाड़ भी न हो। लेकिन [illegible] ये लोग एक स्थान पर [illegible] हैं। ये तो बहते लोग हैं। [illegible] स्थान पर रहते हैं किसी किनारे [illegible] पर रहने में सड़क के [illegible] वट भी नहीं है, उन लोगों [illegible] ड़ज

[श्री हरि सिंह]

करने में कोई दिक्कत नही होनी चाहिए । ऐसे लोगों के लिए सरकार ने छोटे-छोटे स्टाल भी बना रखे हैं, चाहे वे म्युनिसिपल कमेटी ने बनाये हों, या अन्य संस्थाओं ने बनाये हों, इन पर इनको अपना काम धन्धा करने का मौका दिया जाना चाहिए। दिक्कत उन लोगों के लिए आती है जो झाड़ी लेकर एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर घूमते रहते हैं । ये सस्ती चीजें भी बेचते है । इनके लिए भी कुछ इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था की जा सकती है कि ये अपनी चीजें ढक कर बेचा करें । उनको स्वास्थ्य के नियम बताये जा सकते हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि इन फेरी लगाने वालो और खोमचे वालों की समस्या बड़ी विकट है । यह भी नहीं हो सकता है कि इनको अन्धा-धुन्ध बढ़ने दिया जाय । मैंने कर्नाटक में देखा कि श्री देवराज अर्स के जमाने में इन लोगों को छोटी-छोटी दुकानें दी गई हैं । उसी प्रकार की व्यवस्था की जा सकती है । हमारे सामने यह भी समस्या है कि हमारे शहरों की आबादी बढ़ती जा रही है । शहरों के आस-पास हमें सेटेलाइट टाउन बनाने हैं । विकल जी ने कहा कि शहरों में बड़ी-बड़ी फैक्ट्रियां खोली जाय । लेकिन देहातों में लोग रहना नहीं चाहते हैं । हैण्डलूम सबसीडी पर चल रहा है । आज खादी लग्जरी हो गई है । उसको मेंटेन करना मुश्किल हो गया है । यह सरकारी अनुदान पर चल रही है । सरकार की नीतियां अच्छी नीतियां है । लेकिन समस्या यह है कि गांव और शहर सभी जगह हमारी आबादी बढ़ रही है । यहां पर उसकी प्रतिध्वनि होनी है । यह राष्ट्रीय समस्या क्या है इसका क्या उपाय होना चाहिए इसकी प्रतिध्वनि होती है । माननीय सदस्यों ने के सम्मुख जो प्रस्ताव रखा है वह, काबिले तारीफ और मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार का उस तरफ ध्यान भी है । आप देखें कि ऐसे लोगों को किसी न किसी शक्ल में आबाद किया जाता है, उनको लाइसेंस भी दिया जाता है और उनके लिये कुछ न कुछ नये तरीके निकालकर उनको बिठाया जाता है । लेकिन अधिकतर यह देखा गया है कि पुलिस इन लोगों को तंग करती है, मारपीट करती है, और उनके साथ दुर्व्यवहार करती है । हां, जो उनको पैसा देते रहते हैं उनका काम चलता रहता है । इस प्रकार यह दो तरह की बात है इसको सरकार रोक सकती है । जो मेहनत करके सिर पर सामान लादकर अपनी बीबी के साथ, अपने बच्चों के साथ समान बेचता है, अपनी रोजी रोटी चलाता है, उनको पुलिस द्वारा या नगरपालिका के कर्मचारियों द्वारा तंग किया जाना और उनका सामान ले जाना मुनासिब नही है । यह सब करना हमारे डेमोक्रेटिक मुल्क में, हमारे प्रजातांत्रिक देश में मुनासिब नही है । मैं इस प्रस्ताव की भावना से सहमत हूं और मेरा यह आग्रह है कि जब भी कोई नयी टाउन प्लानिंग हो जब भी कोई नया शहर और मार्केट बनाया जाय तो उनमें कुछ स्टाल लाजिमी तौर पर ऐसे लोगों को अलाट करना चाहिये । ये लोग फुटपाथ पर पैदा होती हैं, वही जवान होते हैं और वहीं बुड्ढे होते हैं । इनका वही घर होता है । आखिर मैं जरुर उनको फूंकने के लिए जगह मिल जाती है । अगर हिन्दु हुआ तो वह जलकर यहां से चला जाता है और अगर मुलमान हुआ तो कब्रिस्तान में चला गया । यह हिन्दुस्तान में इन लोगों की जिन्दगी है । जो हिन्दुस्तान की इस धरती पर पैदा होता है हम चाहते हैं कि उसको काम भी मिलना चाहिए और उसको जिंदा रहने के लिए काम करने का हक भी होना चाहिए । इसके लिये उसको सहूलियतें मिलनी चाहियें । जो लोग दफ्तरों में काम करते हैं, बैंकों में काम करते हैं उनकी तनख्वाहें ज्यादा होती हैं लेकिन जो खेतों में काम करते हैं, सामान ढोते हैं, निर्माण का काम करते हैं जो मेहनत करने वाले लोग हैं उनको बहुत कम मजदूरी मिलती है । हमारे यहां यह जो चल रहा है जो हाकर्स की समस्या है यह देश के सामने एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है । इसके लिये एक कमीशन या एक कोई बाडी केन्द्रीय स्तर पर बनानी चाहिये और सारे हाकर्स का रजिस्ट्रेशन होना चाहिये और

इसके बाद जितनी भी जल्दी हो सके उनको आबाद करने का प्रयास करना चाहिये । ये लोग भी देश की यूजफूल सेवा करते हैं । इससे कोई इंकार नहीं कर सकता है । साथ ही साथ आप देखें कि आप दिल्ली में चले जाइये जो कार वाले हैं वे इनकी दुकानों में खाना खाते हैं, इनकी दुकानों से सामान खरीदते हैं वे वहां की बड़ी-बड़ी दुकानों में नहीं जाते हैं। यह इसलिये है क्योंकि वे सस्ता समान देते हैं और अच्छा सामान देते हैं । इस प्रकार अधिक साफेटिंग के खिलाफ ये एक तरह का आंदोलन चला रहे हैं । जो मुनाफा कमाने वाले लोग हैं, जो लोगों को लूटने वाले लोग है उनके खिलाफ उनका यह आंदोलन है । तो मैं चाहता हूं कि उनकी जिंदगी में भी स्थायित्व आना चाहिये । यह प्रस्ताव बहुत सामयिक है और हमारे देश की सरकार का ध्यान इन लोगों की तरफ जाना चाहिये । सरकार को इस तरह से आगे शहरों की प्लांनिंग करनी चाहिये जिसमें इन लोगों का भी ध्यान रखा जाय और इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए इनकों कुछ न कुछ सुविधा देकर इनको आबाद करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए ।

श्री बी. सत्यनारायण रेड्डी (आंध्र प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्रीमती ईला भट्ट ने जो प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने रखा है यह बहुत हीं अच्छा प्रस्ताव है और इसके पीछे जो भी भाव है उसको सरकार को समझना चाहिये । हिन्दुस्तान को आजाद हुए 40 साल हो गये हैं लेकिन आज भी कई समस्यायें देश के सामने हैं और खासकर ऐसी समस्यायें जिनकी तरफ महात्मा गांधी जी ने देश का ध्यान दिलाया था । इन समस्याओं को मद्दे नजर रखते हुए कानून को बनाना है । महोदय, आज जो प्रस्ताव हमारे सामने है सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाता है कि आज भी हजारों लोग सड़कों पर हैं और सड़कों पर वे अपनी जिंदगी गुजारते हैं । वे मजबूर हैं, उनको कोई न कोई काम चाहिये । इसलिय पहले से ही हमारी मांग यह रही है खासकर समाजवादी विचार-धारा रखने वालो की उन्होंने पहले से ही यह विचारधारा देश के सामने रखा और उसके अनुसार हमारे कांस्टिट्यूशन में राइट टु वर्क का अधिकार दिया जाये । जब तक यह नहीं होगा तब तक लोग ऐसे ही कामों को जिन्हें यह दाग समझेंगे उनको अख्तियार करेंगे । आज हम देखते हैं कि यह जो फेरी वाले हैं हाकर्ज हैं वेंडर्स हैं सारे देश में बड़े बड़े शहरों में बड़ी तादाद में हैं । दिल्ली, मद्रास कलकत्ता तथा हैदराबाद आदि शहरों में इनकी तादाद दिन-पर दिन बढ़ती जा रही है । इसके बढ़ने की वजह भी है और वजह यह है कि बेरोजगारी बढ़ती जा रही है *क्योंकि इस समस्या का हल नहीं निकाला गया है* । जो फेरी वाले हैं वेंडर्ज हैं हाकर्ज हैं, उसमें बच्चे बूढ़े और गरीब लोग हैं और औसत तबके के लोग हैं । इन लोगों की जो समस्यायें हैं उनका हल सरकार को ढूंढना चाहिये । अगर समाज को एक अच्छे ढंग से ढालना है समाज को ताकतवर बनाना है जो समाज का कमजोर तबका है और निहत्था है उसको ताकतवर बनाना है मजबूत बनाना है । सरकार को चाहिये कि वह सब के रोजगार के लिए इन्जाम करे । इन लोगों ने अपने तौर से अपना रोजगार पैदा कर लिया है यह लोग छोटे छोटे काम करते हैं चीज बेचते हैं उनको कोई दूसरा धन्धा नहीं मिला, नौकरी नहीं मिली, सरकार ने उनके लिए कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं किया इसलिए अपने तौर पर उन्होंने अपना काम शुरू किया है तो कुछ सहूलियतें सरकार की तरफ से उनको पहुंचानी चाहिये । प्रस्तावक महोदया ने तीन चार चीजों की तरफ ध्यान दिलाया है । पहला उन्होंने कहा कि —

to formulate a national policy for the hawkers and vendors by making them a part of the broader structural policies aimed at improving their standards of living.

उनके स्टैंडर्ड आफ लिविंग को ऊंचा बनाने के लिए कोई नेशनल पालिसी बननी चाहिए सरकार की तरफ से क्योंकि उनको हमने हवा में छोड़ दिया है उनकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया है । न सिर्फ हाकर्ज

[श्री बी० सत्यनारायण रेड्डी]

और वेंडर्ज के लिए बल्कि आम जनता की सेहत का भी सवाल इससे जुड़ा हुआ है। आजकल आप देखते हैं कि कहीं हैजा फैला हुआ है कहीं कोई दूसरी बीमारी फैल रही है। इसके कई कारण हो सकते हैं। यह बीमारियां खराब पानी की वजह से अन-हाइजिनिक कंडीशंस की वजह से खाने पीने की चीजें ठीक न होने की वजह से फैल सकती हैं। यह हाकर्ज भी खाने-पीने की कोई चीज बेचते हैं सड़कों पर खड़े हो कर बेचते हैं और चीजों को खुली रखते हैं ढंक कर नहीं रखते। स्कूलों के बच्चे इन चीजों को खा लेते है उनको यह पता नहीं चलता कि क्या चीज खानी है और क्या नहीं खानी है। अब जो हाकर्ज और वेंडर्ज है उनको तो अपना धन्धा करना है, पेट पालना है तो सरकार को इसकी तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए। इसके लिए कोई ऐसी नेशनल पालिसी बनानी चाहिये ताकि वेंडर्ज और हाकर्ज अपना धन्धा ठीक जगह पर और ठीक ढंग से कर सकें। इसके साथ साथ उनके प्रोटेक्शन के लिए मक्खी वगैरह न बैठें कम से कम सरकार इतना तो कर सकती है कि उनको ऐसी चीजें प्रोव इड करे जिससे वे अपनी चीजों को ढंक कर रख सकें। उनको यह हिदायत भी दी जानी चाहिए कि इन चीजों को साफ रखना जरूरी है। इसलिए इसके बारे में एक नेशनल पालिसी होनी चाहिए।

दूसरा यह है कि--

protect their existing livelihood;

यह भी बहुत जरूरी है कि उनकी जिन्दगी ठीक ढंग से गुजारने के लिए सरकार को कोई व्यवस्था बनानी चाहिए ताकि वह अपनी जिन्दगी को ठीक ढंग से चला सकें गलत रास्ते पर न जाएं और अपना धन्धा भी चलाएं। उनको प्रोटैक्शन हो गारंटी हो कि इस काम से वह अपनी जिन्दगी ठीक ढंग से गुजार सकते हैं।

तीसरा यह है कि--

provide legal access to the use of available space in urban areas;

कई ऐसे इंस्टीसेज हैं कि उनको जबरदस्ती अपनी जगह से निकाला जाता है। कोई जगह तो म्युनिसिपेलिटी उनको जगह प्रोवाइड करती है, लेकिन इस से भी उनको कई दिक्कतें आ जाती हैं जब कभी उनके दिल में आता है उनको जगह म्युनिसि-पेलिटी वाले हैं देते हैं और जब दिल में आए तो उनको वहां से निकाल भी देते हैं। इसके साथ साथ जो दूसरी अथार्टीज पुलिस वाले या दूसरे लोग हैं जिनके हाथ में सत्ता है वह उनका हर तरीके से हैरासमेंट कर सकते है। सताते हैं उनसे रिश्वत लेते हैं। हर तरीके से वे परेशान करते हैं। सरकार को कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था बनानी चाहिए ताकि वे यह महसूस करें कि इस किस्म का हैरासमेंट नहीं होगा, हमको कोई दिक्कत नहीं होगी। इन तमाम चीजों में कानूनी तौर पर सरकार को उनको मदद पहुंचानी चाहिए, चौथा यह है :

"make them a special component of the plans for the urban development, by treating them as an integral part of urban distribution system;"

पांचवा है :

"give them legal status by issuing licences and providing exclusive hawking zones;"

और छठवां इश्यू है :

"issue guidelines for action at local levels."

ये तमाम चीजें जरूरी हैं, जैसे लीगल स्टेटस, इश्यू प्रापर लाइसेंसेज, यह सब करना चाहिए। कई वारदातें ऐसी हैं, कोई कई इंसीडेंट्स है जहां बगैर लाइसेंस के लोग चलाते हैं। इनका ज्यादा हैरासमेंट होता है चाहे म्यूनिसिपल अथारिटीज से ही हो या पुलिस अथारटीज से हो। जो इन कामों में लगे हुए हैं फैरी वाले हैं, सरकार को चाहिए कि इनकी जिन्दगी को ठीक बनाने के लिए

इनके धंधे को ठीक करने के लिए कानूनी तौर पर उनको लाइसेंसेज वगैरह इश्यू करे । सरकार की ऐसी योजना बनानी चाहिए कि सारे देश में हर बाजार में जहां भी इस तरह के काम करने वाले लोग हो इनके लिए सांइटिफिक बेसिस पर हाइजिनिक कंडीशंस बनायी जाये जहां पर बैठकर ये अपना काम चला सकें । बाजारों में हम देखते हैं और खास तौर से जो बड़े शहर दिल्ली, कलकता, हैदराबाद बम्बई आदि हैं वहां जितने भी हाकर्स है ये जगह जगह भटकते रहते हैं । एक जगह से निकालते हैं तो दूसरी जगह चले जाते हैं दूसरी जगह से हटाते हैं तो तीसरी जगह चले जाते है। उनको कोई प्रोटेक्शन है ही नहीं । सरकार को इनके लिए कोई न कोई इंतजाम करना चाहिए । इस धंधे में लाखों लोग लगे हैं। इनकी कम तादाद नहीं है, लाखों की तादाद में ये हैं और ये ज्यादातर उस तबके से आते हैं जो गरीब हैं, जिनको कोई नौकरी नहीं , कोई जमीन नहीं, कोई खेती नही है, कोई उद्योग नहीं है । इस काम को सरकार को दिलचस्पी से अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए और इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

जो प्रस्ताव श्रीमती इला रमेश भट्ट जी ने सदन के सामने पेश किया है इसका मैं पूरी तरह से समर्थन करता हूं और उम्मीद करता हूं कि सरकार इस तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान देगी और इस समस्या को हल करेगी तथा इस प्रस्ताव के पीछे जो भाव है उसको मानेगी । जय हिन्द ।

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Punjab): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I compliment Shrimati Ela Bhatt for espousing the cause of that section of our society which has not been lucky enough to draw the attention of Parliament for lot many years. She has vividly narrated the plight and travails of the poor vendors and hawkers in many areas of the cities.

Sir, the influx of labour and other poor people to the new towns and to the expanding towns is inevitable. This is a concomitant facet of development. The result is mushroom growth of colonies lacking basic amenities. The inhabitants of these colonies and other downtown conglomerations turn to the hawkers and vendors for their daily needs, whether these be essential commodities or any other items of common use. With today's run-

4.00 P.M. away inflation, the people of the middle-class and the lower-middle-class families cannot afford to go shopping to posts shopping complexes, but wait eagerly for a hawker at the door-step or go to a vendor on the road-side for buying their wares at cheap rates. The fact that the vendors and hawkers cater to the needs of a vast majority of the populace of big cities confers no privilege on them. They are rather poor, self-supporting, hard working people who strive hard to eke out a living in quite an unfavourable environment and they thus save the nation from further compounding the gigantic problem of unemployment.

In a welfare society, one of our essential functions is to create more and more job opportunities for the expanding population. These hawkers and vendors do not expect the society to really help them by creating jobs for them, but it is quite unfortunate when we find that this important segment of society is rather treated with contempt by all alike, whether it be the town planners, the estate office, the municipal Corporations or the police.

The poor hawkers and vendors also often earn the wrath of the big shopkeepers, who, mostly feel that by squatting in the open spaces in the local markets, these people affect their business. The result is the formation of an unholy alliance between the big businessmen and the officials of the estate offices etc. to let all hell break loose on the poor vendors and hawkers.

As Shrimati Ela Bhatt very pathetically pointed out to the difficulties and hardships often faced by the vendors and hawkers in big cities, one just has to see it for himself the plight of these poor people when on the sight of a policeman they hurriedly gather their wares and run to save themselves and their goods from the clutches of the police and other enforcement agencies. Indeed a very telling

[Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal]

example was given by the mover of the Resolution when she pointed out to a glaring inequality that prevails in our system in as much as there can be enough space for parking of cars of the affluent sections of our society, but there can be no space that could be allotted to the poor vendors to sell their goods. Sir, this calls for a very clear-sighted policy that we have to adopt towards the vendors and hawkers. I do agree that the right which we espouse for the vendors cannot be turned into a licence to permit them to obstruct the traffic, in any way mar the beauty of our new complexes or in any way add to the pollution in any particular city. But, nevertheless, Sir, it is the need of the hour that the town planners in future keep that need of the hawkers and vendors in mind and not be oblivious of the needs of the lower strata of society. While planning new towns or adding new sectors to the existing towns, we should ear-mark sufficient place for the hawkers, for the vendors to sell their goods and eke out a living.

Sir, one example, a homely one which I cite in this context is the experiment of the Punjab Agricultural Marketing Board and the Chandigarh Administration in encouraging what we call "Apni Mandi" in the big cities. A big plot of land is ear-marked for the farmers, for the producers of the agricultural goods to bring their produce to the space there and by eliminating middlemen, fresh fruits and fresh vegetables are directly sold to the consumers, It is indeed very heartening to find that people not only from middle class but people from upper middle class also throng to these "Apni Mandis" to make purchases from there. This example should become a model for our town planners in the future.

Sir, it was pointed out by the hon. Member while moving the Resolution that a number of glaring inequalities persist in our laws and various enactments as far as those relate to the question of protecting poor people who earn their livelihood by roaming around with their wares or by occupying a small space somewhere on the roadside. It is high time that we recognise, we own up our acts whereby these inequalities are permitted and have a look at the problem in right-perspective. As far as the Central law is concerned, maybe, a model law is prepared after formulating a just policy which can be circulated to the different States and Union Territory Administrations in this regard. Only then, Sir, we will be able to discharge our responsibility towards those well-meaning and hard working citizens, who are not a burden on society, who do not ask for any unemployment allowance and who do not clamour raising the slogans of right to work, but all that they want is, some sort of understanding from the elite of the society and if we come up to our responsibilities towards them, only then, they would not be appendages, as Shrimati Ela Ramesh Bhatt lamented about the plight of the vendors and the hawkers, but become partners in the progress of the nation. Thank you, Sir.

श्री सुरेश पचौरी (मध्य प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष, जी हमारी सरकार का संकल्प है, हर गरीब के आंस पोछने का, हमारी सरकार का संकल्प है आम आदमी के जीवनस्तर को बेहतर बनाने का, हमारी सरकार का संकल्प है आम आदमी को गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर उठाने का। इन्हीं संकल्पों को मद्दे नजर रखते हुए आदरणीय ईला भट्ट जी ने अपना संकल्प प्रस्तुत किया है जिसका समर्थन करने के लिये मैं खड़ा हुआ हूं जो कि आम आदमी-रेहड़ी और फेरी वालों के संबंध में है, उनके जीवन स्तर को बेहतर बनाने के संबंध में है।

मान्यवर, हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है। मेरी जानकारी में पहली बार रेहड़ी और फेरी वालों की जो दयनीय और मार्मिक स्थिति है, उसके संबंध में यहां चर्चा हो रही है। इन रेहड़ी वालों की स्थिति का वर्णन मैं प्रख्यात कवि दुष्यंत जी के शब्दों में करना चाहता हूं :—

कहीं पर धूप की चादर बिछाकर बैठ गए कहीं पर शाम को सिरहाने लगाकर बैठ गए ।

जले जो रेत में तलवे तो हम ने यह देखा बहुत से लोग वहीं छटपटाकर बैठ गए ।

मान्यवर, इन के लिए भी अपनी रोजी-रोटी का, जीवन-यापन का, परिवार के पालन-पोषण का सवाल होता है जिसके लिए ये लोग इतनी दयनीय स्थिति में होते हैं । इन्हें इस बात के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ता है कि चाहे जितनी भी प्रताड़ना झेलनी पड़े चाहे कितना ही इनका शोषण हो चाहे इन से कितनी ही रिश्वत ली जाये लेकिन बच्चों के पेट की खातिर ये लोग ठेला लगाते हैं, अपनी रेहड़ी लगाते हैं और खोमचा लगाते हैं और उसे माथे पर रखकर हर द्वार पर दस्तक देते हैं और लोगों को उनकी जरुरत की चीजें उपलब्ध कराने का प्रयास करते हैं ।

मान्यवर, हमारे प्रथम प्रधान मंत्री का नारा था "आराम हराम है ।" पंडित नेहरु के बाद लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी ने नारा दिया "जयजवान, जयकिसान ।" युवा हृदय सम्राट संजय जी ने नारा दिया, "बातें कम काम ज्यादा ।" स्वर्गीय इंदिरा जी ने नारा दिया, "गरीबी हटाओ ।" लेकिन इससे आगे बढ़कर हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री, गरीबों के मसीहा श्री राजीव गांधी ने नारा दिया "गरीबी हटाओ और बेकारी हटाओ ।" इसी श्रृंखला में, इसी को मद्देनजर रखते हुए, "इन्हीं भावनाओं के अनुरुप ईला भट्ट जी ने यह संकल्प प्रस्तुत किया है । हमारे देश की जो वितरण प्रणाली है, सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली है, वह अत्यंत दूषित है, उसमें बहुत खामियां हैं । राशन की शॉप से उपभोक्ता को जरुरत की चीजें सही समय पर, सही दाम पर और सही रूप में, सही रुप में से मेरा मतलब है बगैर मिलावट की चीजें जो उन्हें मिलनी चाहिए जो उन्हें उपलब्ध होनी चाहिए । मैं बड़े अफसोस के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि वे प्राय: नहीं मिल पाती । तो जब सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली दूषित हो जब उपभोक्ता को सही समय पर, सही दाम पर समान न मिले, चारों ओर चीजें दिन प्रतिदिन मंहगी होती जा रही हों और जब बेरोजगारी बढ़ती जा रही हो तो इन सब चीजों के प्रकाश में जब कि गांव से शहरों की तरफ पलायन बढ़ता जा रहा हो, नौजवान पीढ़ी अपने रोजगार के लिए दर-दर भटकती जा रही हो तब रेहड़ी और फेरी लगाना अपने आपको स्वावलंबी बनाना है । जब आदमी आत्मनिर्भर बनने के लिए प्रयास करे, स्वावलंबी हो तो सरकार की तरफ से उन्हें प्रेरित किया जाना चाहिए, उनका उत्साहवर्धन होना चाहिए । और मेरा आपसे निवेदन है, जैसा कि मेरे पूर्व वक्ताओं ने बताया कि वे लोग, हिन्दुस्तान में आज भी 60 प्रतिशत से ऊपर वे लोग हैं जिनके पास वाहन नहीं हैं । वाहन के अभाव में वे लोग सूपर मार्किट नहीं जा सकते । कम समय में जो फेयर प्राइस शॉप दूर में हैं वहां जा नहीं पाते हैं । कई जगह तो यह सुनने में आता है कि जो गरीब मजदूर है, उसका जो कोटा है वह एक सप्ताह में ही खतम हो गया और इसलिए अब उसे आवश्यक वस्तुएं हैं, वे नहीं मिल पाएंगी ।

मान्यवर, आपने भी दौरों के दौरान देखा कि जहां सूखा पड़ा, बाढ़ आई, कई जगह यह शिकायत आई कि मजदूरों को मजदूरी समय पर नहीं मिल पाई और बाद में जब वे राशन की दुकानों पर गये तो उनको कहा गया कि आपका कोटा खत्म हो गया है । तो ऐसी स्थिति में जब उनको सही समय पर सही दाम में सही सामान न मिल पाये और ये रेहड़ी वाले उनको यही सामान उपलब्ध कराने की कोशिश करें तो उनका यह कदम एक सराहनीय कदम होगा, ऐसी मेरी मान्यता है इससे उनकी आर्थिक मदद भी होती है कई दफा ऐसा भी होता है कि कोई अपनी पसन्द की चीज नहीं ला पाते हैं क्योंकि उसमें गृहणी की पसन्द भी होती है । घर में अगर कोई सामान लेकर आता है तो उसमें घर के सारे सदस्यों की पसन्द शामिल हो

[श्री सुरेश पचौरी]

जाती है । अमुक वस्तु ठीक रहेगी, इतने दाम में ठीक रहेगी, इस प्रकार यह ठीक रहेगा तो अपने घर में ही समय की बचत के साथ, पेट्रोल की बचत के साथ सही चीज उपलब्ध कराया जाना, यह रेहड़ी वालों का एक सराहनीय प्रयास है इसलिये सरकार की तरफ से उन्हें जितनी भी सुविधायें दी जा सकती हैं, दी जायें ।

माननीय, हमारे देश की जो स्थिति है, हमारे देश की जो परिस्थिति है वह पाश्चात्य देशों से तालमेल नहीं खाती है बहुत भिन्न है । तो यदि हम उस लीक पर चलें जिस लीक पर कि पाश्चात्य देश चल रहे हैं और हमारा टाउन प्लानर इस हिसाब से नक्शा खींचकर बैठ जाये कि इससे इस की सुन्दरता में बाधा आयेगी, सौन्दर्य-करण पर कहीं न कहीं दाग लग जायेगा यह बात सही माने में हमारे देश पर लागू नहीं होती । हमारे देश की जो अवस्था है, जो परिस्थिति है, हमारे देश का जो वातावरण है उसमें कुछ विभिन्नता है, जो हमारे देश में गरीब लोग ज्यादा रहते हैं, हमारा कृषि प्रधान देश है तो यहां पर जो छोटी-छोटी बारीकियां टाउन प्लानर निकालते हैं, जो अन्य दुकानें ज्यादा जगह घेरती हैं उसकी अपेक्षा इनको यदि कोई खास जगह निर्धारित कर दी जाये किसी बड़ी जगह पर और वहां उनको सारी सुविधायें उपलब्ध करा दी जायें तो उसकी अपेक्षा ये कम जगह घेरेंगी ।

जहां तक लाइसेंस का प्रश्न है तो लाइसेंस देने में भी इनको कई दिक्कतों का भी सामना करना पड़ता है । मुझे यह कहने में कोई हिचक नहीं है कि उनको कई पुलिस वालों को, प्रशासकीय अधिकारियों को रिश्वत देनी होती है । इसके साथ-साथ उनका शोषण भी उनको सहना पड़ता है उनकी प्रताड़ना सहनी होती है इन सारी स्थितियों से गुजरना पड़ता है । मेरा आपके माध्यम से सरकार से आग्रह है कि ये लोग जो असंगठित हैं इनके लिये सबसे पहले जो छोटी-छोटी चीजें होती हैं जैसे तेल है, छोटे-छोटे सामान होते हैं सही समय पर उपलब्ध कराये जायें । सही दाम पर इनको उपलब्ध कराया जाये । ये जो सामान बनाते हैं वह ताजा सामान होता है, प्रदूषण रहित सामान होता है । हमारे यहां जो बीमारियां फैल रही हैं वह प्रदूषणयुक्त खाने से फैल रही हैं जैसा मेरे पूर्व वक्ता ने बताया जो छोटे-छोटे ठेलों पर सामान मिलता है वह शाम तक पूरा खत्म हो जाता है । फिर उसमें ऐसी बात नहीं है कि बासी सामान मिल रहा हो जो अन्य बड़े बड़े पाश जगहों पर सुनते रहते हैं कि फ्रिज में रखा हुआ सामान मिलता है और दो-दो दिन तक चलता है । जब सारी बातें उनमें मिलती हैं तो मानवीय आधार पर कुछ अलग ढंग से उनके लिये विचार किया जाना चाहिये । लाइसेंस देने में जहां नियमितता नहीं है, जहां परेशानियों का सामना करना पड़ता है वहां समय निर्धारित करना चाहिये । कम से कम 5 वर्ष के लिए लाइसेंस दिया जाये । मेरा यह भी आग्रह है कि ऐसा लेजिस्लेशन लाया जाये जो इन्हें सारी असुविधाओं से दूर रख सके और उन्हें शोषण से मुक्ति दिला सके । उन सब परेशानियों का सामना न करना पड़े जिसकी वजह से कई बार अपने आप बड़ा असहाय सा महसूस करना पड़ता है । इस प्रकार की नीति निर्धारित की जानी चाहिये उपयुक्त समय पर इला भट्ट जी यह रेजोलूशन लायी है तो हम जहां इस बात के लिये कृतसंकल्प है कि आज हम आम आदमी के जीवन स्तर को बेहतर बनायेंगे इस श्रृंखला में यह भी एक संकल्प है, ऐसा मेरा सोचना है ।

मेरी अपनी मान्यता है कि ये लोग किसी प्रकार से शहरों के विकास में अवरोध पैदा नहीं करते, किसी प्रकार से व्यवधान पैदा नहीं करते इसलिये यह बहाना प्लानर्स का कि अरबन एरियाज के डवलपमेंट में कहीं न कहीं ये ओब्स्टेकल है यह बात कहीं भी मेल नहीं खाती । श्रीमती ईला जी जो संकल्प लायी है वह अपने आप में काफी सराहनीय है । मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि हम सब लोगों को कृतज्ञ होना चाहिये कि उन्होंने इस तबके को छुआ है जो तबका अपने आप को काफी प्रताड़ित असहाय महसूस करता है । मैं उन्हें बधाई इन शब्दों में देना चाहूंगा कि "जिन आंसुओं का ताल्लुक थाड है उन आंसुओं के साथ तेरा नाम जुड़ गया । आपने उन आंसुओं को पोंछने की कोशिश की ऐसी मेरी मान्यता है ।

इसके साथ ही मेरा सरकार से भी निवेदन है कि इस सदन में चर्चा करने से काम नहीं चलने वाला है हमें कुछ निर्णय लेना होगा । इस प्रकार का निर्णय लेना होगा कि ये लोग अपने आपको सुरक्षित महसूस कर सकें ये लोग किसी पर असहाय न होकर अपना खुद का रोजगार चला सकें। सरकार जो कि आम आदमी के जीवन स्तर को बेहतर बनाने के लिये कृतसंकल्प है उस श्रृंखला में कुछ हुआ है ऐसा ये लोग महसूस कर सकें । इस संबंध में पूरा सदन एक मत होगा मेरा ऐसा विचार है । निश्चित रूप से सरकार को कोई कारगर कदम उठाना चाहिये ! एक नीति निर्धारित करनी चाहिये, कोई निर्णय लेना चाहिये । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस संकल्प का समर्थन करता हूं और सरकार से उम्मीद करते हुये यह कहता हूं :

इस रास्ते का नाम लिखो एक शाम और
या इसमें रोशनी का करो इंतजाम और !

श्री भंवर लाल पंवार (राजस्थान) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्रीमती ईला रमेश भट्ट के इस संकल्प से सहमति व्यक्त करते हुए मैं अपनी मिश्रित प्रतिक्रिया भी व्यक्त करना चाहता हूं भारत के राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी की दिल की इच्छा थी, उनका सपना था जिसको लेकर उन्होंने एक जिहाद छेड़ा था कि जुरीब वह दिन देखे ताकि वह मूल धारा में जुड़कर राष्ट्र के विकास में भागीदार बन सके उसी कार्यक्रम में हमारे पंडित जी ने, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी ने आगे कदम उठाये और हमारे नवजवान प्रधान मंत्री श्री राजीव गांधी जी ने अपने देखा होगा कि इन 1985, 1986, 1987 और 1988 और 1989 के बजट में होकर्स, कोयलर्स और बार्बर्स के लिए एलोकेशन किया । इन लोगों के लिए फण्ड का एलोकेशन करते हुए उनको रोजगार देने के लिए योजनाएं बनाई ताकि वे लोग लाभान्वित हो सकें। ऐसे बजट के माध्यम से प्रावधान किया वही एक कड़ी है जिसके साथ यह संकल्प भी जुड़ा हुआ है ।

वैसे तो यह मुद्दा राज्य सरकारों, केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों से संबंधित मसला है, इसलिए मैं उन राज्य सरकारों और केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों की सरकारों से यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इस सदन में जो चर्चा हुई हैं उस पर मनन करके इसकी भावनाओं के अनुरूप उन रेहड़ी वालों और फेरी वालों को राहत पहुंचाये । मान्यवर, आपको और माननीय सदस्यों को अभी हाल में ही सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय द्वारा एक टी० वी० सीरियल दिखाया गया था, उसमें आपने देखा होगा कि दो संगठन बनाये गये हैं । एक पैदल चलने वालों का है और दूसरा फेरी वालों का जो पटरी पर बैठकर काम करते हैं, उनका है । उन दोनों में संघर्ष दिखाया गया है । वे एक दूसरे से प्रतिस्पर्धा के रूप में चलते हैं । आखिर में निष्कर्ष के रूप में यह बताया गया है कि पैदल चलने वालों को भी सड़क पर चलने का अधिकार है और अन्य लोगों को भी अपनी रोजी-रोटी कमाने का अधिकार है । उनको भी अपना जीवनयापन करने का अधिकार है उनको भी स्थान मिलना चाहिए । सीरियल के माध्यम से बताने का प्रयत्न किया गया है । हम भी किसी की आड़े में नहीं आयें, उनके लिए अलग से स्थान निर्धारित करें । दूसरे लोग भी सड़क पर चलें । मान्यवर, कानून की दृष्टि से राजस्थान हाई कोर्ट ने एक जजमेंट दिया है । वन्स ए वे इज आलवेज ए वे । सड़क के रूप में न तो स्थानीय स्वायत्तशासी संस्थाओं को और न किसी अन्य को अधिकार है और न ही किसी को निर्धारित समय के लिए लीज पर दिया जा सकता है । यह एक कानूनी प्रक्रिया है । उसी संदर्भ में हमें इस समस्या का हल निकालना होगा । इस समस्या की उत्पत्ति कैसे हुई ? समस्या की उत्पत्ति बढ़ती हुई आबादी के कारण हुई है मैं मानता हूं कि जैसा हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि आने वाले 15-20 वर्षों में इस परिवार नियोजन के माध्यम से यदि हम जनसंख्या पर काबू पा लेंगे तो इस समस्या का समाधान हो सकता है । हम विश्व में अपने आप को यह दर्शाये कि

[श्री भंवर लाल पंवार]

हम भी नियोजित रूप से कोई काम कर रहे हैं। बाहर से आने वाले व्यक्तियों को यह लगे कि हमारा एक साफ सुथरा और सुन्दर देश है, सुन्दर राष्ट्र है। इस रूप में हमें इस समस्या की ओर देखना होगा

महोदय, ये जो हाकर्स हैं, ये जो फेरीवाले हैं उनके साथ बुधारी तलवार वाली बात है। उनके संबंध में यह कहा जाता है और इस समस्या को हमें इसी तरह से देखना चाहिए कि ये फेरी वाले लोग गांव से आकर शहर में अपना कारोबार करते हैं। शहर वाले लोग जो हाकर्स के रूप में काम करते हैं तो मान्यवर आप इस समस्या को इस तरह देखिए कि एक गांव का व्यक्ति शहर में हाकर्स का काम करने वाले की बात में फंस जाये तो उसकी क्या हालत होती है। आप चांदनी चौक में पटरी पर बैठने वाले लोगों की तरफ ध्यान दें तो अगर कोई गांव वाला उनकी चंगुल में फंस जाये तो वे 5 रुपये की चीज को 50 रुपये में देते हैं। क्योंकि उसको वास्तविक स्थिति का पता नहीं होता इसलिए जो कपड़ा 5 रुपये का होता है और जब वह उसको 50 रुपये का बताता है तो वह उसको ले लेता है। इस प्रकार से ये हकार्स उन गांव से आकर काम करने वाले हाकर्स को भी बदनाम करते हैं। इसलिए हमें इस समस्या को इस दृष्टि से भी देखना चाहिए। गांव से आकर यहां काम करने वाले अपनी रोजी रोटी चलाने के लिये अच्छा से अच्छा माल देते हैं, अच्छी से अच्छी सर्विस देते हैं, घर घर जाकर अपनी रोटी कमाते हैं। तो उनके लिए हमारी सहानुभूति होनी चाहिए। लेकिन ऐसे व्यक्तियों के लिए हमारी सहानुभूति नहीं हो सकती है जो हाकर्स व्यवस्था को भंग करें या चोर बाजारी के रूप में इस काम को करें। हमें हाकर्स के संबंध में इस बात को भी ध्यान में रखना चाहिए कि वे ग्राहकों को सही माल दें, माल सही तोलें या नापें, भाव निश्चित हो और माल में स्थायित्व हो। जो स्थायी दुकानदार हैं उनके साथ यह समस्या पैदा नहीं होती क्योंकि ये आज एक जगह पर होते हैं और दूसरे दिन दूसरी जगह पर चले जाते हैं इसलिए कोई इनसे शिकायत भी नहीं कर सकता। हाकर्स का कोई भरोसा नहीं होता क्योंकि दूसरे दिन वह वहां से गायब रहता है। इसलिए इसको इस दृष्टि से भी देखना आवश्यक है।

महोदय; मुझे जोधपुर शहर की नगर परिषद में अध्यक्ष के रूप में काम करने का अवसर मिला है और इस समस्या को मैंने नजदीक से देखा है। मैंने यह पाया है कि अगर ये लोग नियंत्रित रूप में अपना काम करें, लोकल सेल्फ गवर्नमेंट के नियमों के अनुसार काम करें तो ये आवागमन की व्यवस्था में बाधक नहीं हो सकते। इनके लिए हम लोगों को स्वायत्त शासी संस्थाओं के जो नियम और उप-नियम बने हुए है उसके अनुसार उनका टाइम निश्चित कर दें तो इसमें कोई समस्या नहीं आयेगी। यह समय तक किसी जगह पर इस तरह का काम हो सकता है उसके बाद नहीं हो सकता है। इससे आवागमन में भी बाधा नहीं पड़ेगी और उनकी रोजी रोटी पर भी इसका कोई विपरीत प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा। दिल्ली में भी आप देखें रेलवे स्टेशन से आते समय दरियागंज में सुबह 7 बजे तक हजारों की तादाद में हाकर्स रोड पर सब्जी लिये बैठे रहते हैं और 7 बजे रोड बिल्कुल साफ हो जाती है। इसी तरह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट और लोकल सेल्फ गवर्नमेंट नियम बनाकर स्थान और समय निर्धारित कर इस काम को कर सकते है। इस मिश्रित प्रतिक्रिया के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं।

शहरी विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्रीमती ईला भट्ट जी ने हाकर्स और वेंडर्ज के लिए जो संकल्प प्रस्तुत किया है यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है। इसमें मेरा कहना है कि जो गरीबों के लिए रेहड़ी वालों के लिए जो देहातों से शहरों में आते हैं इस दृष्टि से देखते हुए उनको देखते हुए भारत सरकार ने छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना मे सोचा। बहुत से लोग गांवों से रोजी रोटी की तलाश

में शहरों में आते हैं इनके लिए केन्द्रीय शासन ने एक योजना बनाई छोटे और मझौले शहरों के लिए योजना बनाई जिसमें यह प्रावधान रखा गया कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से 50 प्रतिशत पैसा दिया जाएगा और 50 प्रतिशत स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स अपने प्लान बजट में रखेंगी। इससे एक लाख तक की आबादी के शहरों में हम ऐसे लोगों के लिए शापिंग सेंटर्ज कायम करें ताकि लोग यहां पर न आएं छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 235 शहरों को हमने लिया और अभी सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में 108 शहर लिये गये हैं। यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर साहब भी यहां पर उपस्थित हैं। हमने पुनः निवेदन किया है प्लानिंग मिनिस्ट्री को क्योंकि यह जो योजनाएं है बहुत उपयोगी हैं और समय के भीतर होती हैं और छोटी छोटी म्युनिसिपेलिटीज़ में काम लिये जाते हैं छोटे छोटे शापिंग कम्प्लेक्स बनाए जाते हैं खास कर इन गरीब तबकों के लिए। हम यह भी कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि लोग ज्यादा छोटे शहरों से बड़े शहरों में न आएं। जहां तक इस बारे में एक नेशनल पालिसी बनाने का सवाल है वैसे भी हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने नेशनल कमीशन आन अरबनाइज़ेशन सेट-अप किया है। उसमें यह सभी चीजें कवर कर दी हैं। इसकी इंटेरिम रिपोर्ट भी हमें जनवरी, 1987 में मिल गई है इस इंटेरिम रिपोर्ट में से कुछ अंश मैं यहां पर कोट करना चाहता हूं।

"The Commission is firmly of the opinion that unless the question of urban poverty is tackled, the energy of the poor utilised for productive activity and the environment created in which the informal sector becomes profitable, we cannot save our cities. The question of urban poverty is, therefore, receiving high priority attention from the Commission."

मैं जहां तक समझता हूं हमें आशा भी है हमें इंटेरिम रिपोर्ट मिल गई है खास कर आपने जो यहां पर मूव किया है उसमें प्रायः आपके सभी सुझाव कवर होंगे और हमारी जो फाइनल रिपोर्ट है उन्होंने स्वयं कहा है कि खास कर हम अरबन एरिया में स्वयं महसूस करते हैं कि जो गरीब तबके के लोग हैं उनके लिए हमारी किस तरह से पालिसी होनी चाहिए। मैं यहीं कहूंगा हमारी जो अरबन बेसेज सर्विसेज हैं और हमारे शहरों में जो सेल्फ इम्पलायमेंट प्रोग्राम हैं फार दी अरबन एरियाज यह भी हम ले रहे हैं। इस चर्चा में 9 माननीय सदस्यों ने भाग लिया है और श्री पंवार जी ने भी कहा कि खासकर यह राज्यों का विषय है और लोकल सेल्फ गवर्नमेंट का है। जहां तक प्लानिंग की बात है हम यहां से गाइडलाइंस भी भेजते हैं कि प्रोपर प्लानिंग हो। ईला भट्ट जी ने भी कहा कि इन लोगों के लिए प्रोपर प्लानिंग हो। आपने यह भी कहा कि पुलिस भी परेशान करती है। म्यूनिसिपेलिटी के लोग भी परेशान करते हैं लेकिन हम स्वयं यह महसूस करते हैं इसलिए दिल्ली में कारपोरेशन ने भी यहां स्थान नियत किये हैं जिसको तहबाजारी कहते हैं इसके लिए उनकी अपनी टर्म्स एंड कंडीशन होती हैं और वे उनसे किराया वसूल करते हैं। लेकिन अब मास इसमें जो लोग आते हैं, मैं आपकी बातों से सहमत हूं कि रोजी रोटी कमाने के लिए आते हैं लेकिन इसमें खासकर हमें यही कहना है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंटस को भी इसको देखना चाहिए, लोकल गवर्नमेंट्स को भी इसमें हिस्सा करना चाहिए और इसके साथ साथ जो यहां पर सम्मानीय पचौरी जी ने भी भाषण में उदधृत किया मैं उनकी विचारधारा से पूरी तरह से सहमत हूं। लेकिन इसमें जो एक नेशनल पालिसी होनी चाहिए इस पर हमें कहना है कि हमारी चार्ल्स कोरिया कमिशन की रिपोर्ट है वह फाइनल आनी है और यह इसी का इन्टेग्रल पार्ट है। हम यह नहीं कह सकते हैं कि वेंडर्स और हाकर्स के लिए अलग से बनायें। सारी चीजें उसमें कवर होती हैं। ज्यादा कुछ न कहते हुए इतना कहूंगा कि हमारे सम्मानीय सदस्यगणों ने जो सुझाव दिये हैं उनको मैंने पूरी तरह से नोट किया है और जब भी कभी हमारी चार्ल्स कोरिया कमीशन की फाइनल रिपोर्ट आयेगी तो उसमें पूरी तरह से इन सब पर गौर किया जायेगा। मेरी यही रिक्वेस्ट है कि आपने जो रिजोल्यूशन मूव किया है इसको कृपया विदड्रा करें।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): Mrs. Bhatt, you can reply to the debate.

श्रीमती ईला रमेश भट्ट : कोई ज्यादा रिप्लाई तो नही करना है। जितने सदस्यों ने इस रिजोल्यूशन के ऊपर अपना समर्थन दिया इसके कारण मुझे विश्वास है कि जो बात हमने हाकर्स के लिए वेंडर्स के लिए कही है उसमें कुछ दम है। सरकार ने हमें विश्वास दिलाया है। सरकार का विश्वास कैसा होता है यह तो हमें मालूम है लेकिन हम जानते है कि जब यह रिपोर्ट आयेगी तब उस रिपोर्ट में से वेंडर्स और हाकर्स के बारे में कुछ नीतियां होंगी। हम आशा करते हैं कि उसमें इनका हल निकलेगा। एक उदाहरण मैं देना चाहती थी जो मैं अपने वक्तव्य में देना भूल गयी थी वह है कि जैसे अभी बम्बई में सेंसस हुआ तो उसमे कहते हैं चार लाख हाकर्स एण्ड वेंडर्स है:

They have totally stopped giving licences. So far, in Bombay, there are only 10,000 licences.

1964 से किसी को लाइसेंस नहीं दिया गया

Another example is of Ahmedabad where, in all, only 1164 licences were given in 1984.

उसके बाद एक भी लाइसेंस नहीं दिया। अगर आप तलाश करेंगे तो पायेंगे कि शहरों में लाइसेंस देना बंद कर दिया गया है। इसके लिए किसको बोलें। म्युनिसिपल और पुलिस दोनों इसमें हैं। इससे जो पाइंट निकलता है उससे यह साफ होता है कि इससे ज्यादा करप्शन बढ़ता रहता है। किसी को ध्यान नहीं है कि इसका हल निकाला जाये। कम से कम लाइसेंस तो दिया जाये। जिस तरह से आबादी बढ़ रही है उसके मुताबिक इनका कोई तो परिमाण होगा, उसी हिसाब से इन लोगों को लाइसेंस दिया जाये मैं आशा करती हूं कि आपके इस कमीशन में इन छोटी बातों के ऊपर भी ध्यान दिया जायेगा मैं यह भी आशा करती हूं कि आपका कमीशन इन लोगों को भी, इनके रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स को भी बुलायेगा कि उनको क्या कहना है। इनको भी ठीक तरह से सुनना चाहिए। थैंक्यू।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): Mrs. Bhatt, are you withdrawing your Resolution?

SHRIMATI ELA RAMESH BHATT: Yes, Sir, I beg to withdraw my Resolution.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): Now, we move to the next Resolution, Shri Ashis Sen—not here. Yes, Shri Subramanian Swamy.

RESOLUTION REGARDING GENERATION OF INCREASED GROWTH RATE WITH A VIEW TO SPEEDY DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I rise to move the following Resolution:

> Considering the unimpressive economic performance during the last forty years in our country and taking into account the experience of China and USSR, this House urges upon the Government to abandon the Soviet economic strategy adopted earlier and instead formulate the Eighth Five Year Plan on the economic model shaped by the postulates of Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Patel, Jai Prakash Narayan and Chaudhry Charan Singh, in general, and the principles of economic decentralisation and self reliance, in particular, with the main thrust on the need to motivate people for self-employment by providing them adequate incentives and opportunities with a view to:—
>
> (i) generate a growth rate of ten per cent per year by placing more emphasis on agriculture employment generation and ensuring optimum utilisation of available resources through the effective use of market forces and fiscal policy; and

(ii) making India a fully developed country within one generation.

[**The Vice Chairman (Shri B. Satyanarayan Reddy)** in the Chair.]

Sir, the preceding Mover of the Resolution, Mrs. Ela Bhatt talked about self-employment and I also in this Resolution would like to place the emphasis on self-employment. The Father of the Nation or the Father of modern India, Mahatma Gandhi had throughout placed emphasis on this. I would, therefore, like to develop my points at length and I would like to seek the permission of the House to continue my speech in the next sitting for this occasion, because there is half-an-hour discussion at 5 o'clock and I do not want to speak only for 10 minutes now.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI B. SATYANARAYANA REDDY): You can now speak for these ten minutes.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: But I would like to have a complete opportunity to develop my points. If I speak for ten minutes now, as there is a half-an-hour discussion at 5 p.m., I would like that to be taken up now, as it says as soon as the preceding items of business are disposed of, whichever is earlier, so I would like to continue next time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY): You can continue next time, but till 5 o'clock you can speak.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: In that case the continuity of what I want to say will be disturbed.

श्री राधाकिशन मालवीय (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, प्राईवेट मैम्बर्स बिल का समय पांच बजे तक है इसलिए तब तक उसको चलने दिया जाए ।

उप सभाध्यक्ष (श्री बी. सत्यनारायण रेड्डी) : प्राइवेट मैम्बर्स बिल पांच बजे तक चलते हैं, तब तक आप चलाइये और उसके बाद अगली आइटम लेंगे ।

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Sir, the purpose of my moving this Resolution is because the Eight Five Year Plan is being drafted. We have read in the newspapers many references to the formulation of the Eighth Plan. There was a statement by the Prime Minister that he would like the growth rate to be speeded up and then there was a meeting of the full Planning Commission and the full Planning Commission advocated a growth rate of 8 per cent. Now there is a rethinking going on. And the question is, what has been the experience of the last 40 years? In the last 40 years the growth of the national economy has been about little less than 4 per cent. And the Prime Minister says that it should be raised to 8 per cent. I am saying in my Resolution that the growth rate should be raised to 10 per cent. Why should it be 8 per cent or 10 per cent, I will discuss later. But just now, I would like to pose a very important question to this House as to whether without a change of strategy you can step up growth rate from a little less than 4 per cent to 8 per cent which the Government wants. The Government wants to develop the growth rate of national economy and I would like to know whether it is possible and I would like the House to know and would like the Government to answer whether without change of strategy, the growth rate can be stepped up from 4 per cent to 8 per cent. That is a question which I am sorry to say the Government has not been speaking about. They have been talking about change of policy here or there. But the fact of the matter is that growth rate of 4 per cent has not solved the fundamental problems of the country. The fundamental problems of the country are unemployment, poverty, lack of amenities, lack of adequate consumer goods, lack of housing, lack of purchasing power lack of minimum standard of living—these are some of the fundamental problems and for these fundamental problems what has the Government achieved so far. The fact of the matter is that the people living below poverty line are in huge numbers; the number is not less than 200 million, and the number of illiterates is also about 200 million. The incidence of disease, the impact of infant

[Shri Subramanian Swamy]

mortality level, the physical quality of living, which is an important index, is still very poor for India. We boast that India is the seventh largest industral power in the world. We were the seventh largest industrial power in the world in 1947, and today we are not the seventh largest industrial power in the world; we are probably 14th or 15th. Now, which are the countries which have got ahead of us? Those are countries like Honk Kong—a small island, Singapore, Taiwan, South Korea; of course, not to speak of Japan. These countries have gone very far ahead. So, with the 4 per cent growth rate, (a) internationally your position is being lost, and (b) the problems that need to be solved, such as unemployment and poverty, cannot be solved. So, to that extent, I am in agreement with the Goernment that growth rate should be stepped up but the disagreement is whether it could be done without change of strategy. With every plan, unemployment has increased; the number of people unemployed has increased; it has not decreased. Even the backlog in every plan has not been cleared. It is now pretty obvious by looking at the Employment Exchange registers, looking at the sample surveys of National Sample Survey data and all these data, that poverty and unemployment have actually increased and the Government is not in a position to enforce the Directive Principles of the Constitution which say about right to work, that there should be full employment and everyone should have an opportunity for employment. The Government is not able to implement it. Of course, Directive Principles are not binding on the Government; it is by way of direction; it is by way of suggestion. Now, after 40 years, you have not only not solved unemployment problem, it has actually increased and it is now clear that many of the problems that we have in the country today, at the political level, are due to growing unemployment in the country. Take Punjab problem. There are a number of political aspects to it but there is an important economic aspect which does not come out and that is that Punjab has certainly achieved a certain degree of agricultural prosperity. But the younger generation does not want to work on the land particularly because if they work on land, it will get reduced in size because the land will have to be divided among the family members. So, after completing education, they rush to the cities in Punjab and look for employment. It is because in Punjab, there has been a policy—an erroneous policy in my opinion which has been followed—an unwritten policy that because it is a frontier State, we will not have major industrial projects. Of course, that policy is now being chaned because of all that has happened. But for the last forty years, people who came into the cities looking for employment found none. This has caused serious discontent. Therefore, this unemployment problem is present everywhere. Take, for instance, Tamil Nadu. It is the most literate State in the country today; very highly literate. It is the second most literate State in the country. But now this State is among those States which have the highest unemployment rate. This is because of the strategy, the economic strategy, being followed, that has been followed, all these years and the application of the strategy in various parts of the country.

Therefore, Sir, I would say that the most fundamental point is that there should be a change of strategy. A change of strategy is very essential. This is essential not only for achieving the objective that Government themselves have stated; to double the rate of rowth, from 4 per cent to 8 per cent. Of course, this is a smaller jump if you compare it with the growth rate achieved in the Sixth Five-Year Plan, five per cent or five and a half per cent. This is a smaller jump compared with that. But when you take into consideration the growth rate over the entire forty year period actually it is a very big jump. Of course, this jump is desirable. I agree. But I want you to jump even more. To ten per cent. Why do I say ten per cent? This is because, if you have ten per cent growth rate, you will be able to achieve full employment in seven-eight years. But this four per cent growth rate will not enable you to achieve full employment. An eight per cent growth rate will enable you to achieve full emp-

loyment only in fifteen years. Therefore, difference in growth rate makes all the difference. If one were to say that the most pressing problem today is unemployment, then I would say that the earlier you can get rid of unemployment the better. Therefore, a growth rate of ten per cent will be feasible. Of course, if you can achieve a fifteen per cent growth rate, you can wipe out unemployment within a period of five years. But a fifteen per cent growth rate may not be possible. But there are some States like, for example, Haryana, and for a small period, even Gujarat, which have achieved very high growth rates. I do not know when the Planning Minister was the Chief Minister of Gujarat, what growth rate was achieved by Gujarat. But I would like to point out to everybody, to all persons in the country, that Surat is one city which has no unemployment. Why is it so? There is something to be learnt from what is happening in Surat. The same idea, the lesson that I have learnt from Surat, I am trying to bring in here.

The question is, what does the experience of forty years of planning suggest? Of course, we have made progress. I am not one of those who would say that we have not made any progress at all. We have made progress sufficient progress of which we can be some what proud. But considering the potential of the country, considering the urgency of the problems in the country, the progress we have made is pitiful. After all, what is it that we are lacking? The people of India; are they somewhat inferior? No. if we look at the history of India, we will know that India was one of the most developed countries in the world till about 250 years ago; people from all over the world came to India to learn, to buy things, to look at our wonders to learn how cloth was made, how spices were produced, to know about technology and so on. Sir, recently I was studying a book on rocketry. I found that the knowledge in regard to rocketry, the modern principles of rocketry, was first made available in India after that famous battle was fought with Tippu Sultan. The rockets that were let loose against the British forces were then taken to England, given to the scientists and they were asked to study, to redo the rocket and improve upon it. Therefore, India has been a developed country. We were a developed country till about 250 years ago. But suddenly, we have become an underdeveloped country. Now you can say that this is because of British imperialism and all that. I agree. But now we want to improve. We want to become a developed country. How can we do that? This is the key question. Sir, since it is now 5 p.m., I think ; I will stop here.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY): Still there is one minute.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: In addition, we should look around the world. What is happening in China? What is happening in Russia?

What is happening in Russia?

My Communist friends are little embarrassed here.

5.00 P.M.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY): It is 5.00 now. You can continue next time. Now we will take up Half-an-Hour Discussion.

Mr. Malaviya will raise the discussion.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION ON POINTS ARISING OUT OF THE ANSWER GIVEN IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON THE 29TH JULY, 1988, TO STARRED QUESTION 41 REGARDINIG INCREASE IN THE AMOUNT OF SCHOLARSHIPS AND STIPENDS TO SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES STUDENTS.

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय (उत्तर प्रदेश) उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी इस सदन में 29 जलाई को श्री अजीत जोगी जी ने एक प्रश्न उठाया था कि जो अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्र हैं उन छात्रों को जो छात्रवृत्ति या वृत्तिका की रकम की सहायता सरकार की ओर से दी जाती है वह बहुत ही कम है और उनका आशय यह था कि इसमें वृद्धि होनी चाहिए।

[श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय]

मान्यवर, हमारा जब संविधान बन रहा था, उसमें इस बात की व्यवस्था की गई थी कि समाज के ऐसे वर्ग के लोग जो बहुत ही गरीब हैं, गरीब स्थिति में रहते हैं और जिनके घर का वातावरण भी ठीक नहीं, स्वच्छ नहीं रहता है उनके लिए कोई आरक्षण चलाना चाहिए और आज भी आरक्षण चल रहा है जो कि बहुत आवश्यक है और इसी दृष्टि को देखते हुए सरकार ने यह भी योजना बनाई कि अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के जो बच्चे हैं अगर वे अपने घर में रहेंगे तो ठीक प्रकार से शिक्षा वह प्राप्त नहीं कर सकेंगे और अगर उनको अच्छी प्रकार से शिक्षा प्राप्त करने की सुविधा होगी तो वे देश की भी सेवा कर सकेंगे और राष्ट्र के निर्माण के काम में लगेंगे तभी हमारा देश प्रगति करेगा। यह बात निर्विवाद है कि जब हमारा संविधान बना था उसके हमारे संस्थापक या उसके निर्माता स्वयं डा० अम्बेडकर थे और इस देश में जब हमारा देश आजाद हुआ तो डा० अम्बेडकर इस देश के पहले विधि और न्याय मंत्री बने। वह बहुत ही विद्वान थे और उन्होंने देश को एक नई दिशा दी। इस बात की ओर मैं इसलिए जोर दे रहा हूं कि समाज के इस तबके को यदि विशेष सहायता मिलेगी तो इस तबके के लोग आगे चलकर के राष्ट्र के निर्माण में बहुत योगदान दे सकते हैं और सन् 81 में मान्यवर, जब सैंसस हुआ था, मर्दमशुमारी हुई थी तो उसके हिसाब से जो अनुसूचित जाति के लोग हैं उनकी संख्या 10 करोड़ पचास लाख थी और मेरे हिसाब से यह संख्या आज के दिन कम से कम 12 करोड़ जरूर होगी और इसी प्रकार जो अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोग हैं उनकी संख्या उस समय 5 करोड़ 38 लाख थी और मेरे हिसाब से उनकी संख्या आज कम से कम 7 करोड़ जरूर होगी। इस प्रकार से हमारे देश की जो पूरी जनसंख्या है उसकी आबादी का करीब करीब 1/5 हिस्सा इस वर्ग से आता है और सरकार ने इस सिलसिले में कुछ प्रावधान भी किए थे और सन् 78 में अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के लिए सरकार के प्रयास के द्वारा गृह मंत्रालय ने एक आयोग का भी गठन किया। पहली बार 1978 में इस आयोग का गठन किया गया लेकिन आयोग को भी अपने कार्य में दिक्कतें आती हैं। इस सिलसिले में अभी आयोग ने अपनी सिफारिश दी हैं जिनकी चर्चा मैं बाद में करूंगा। लेकिन आयोग ने जो अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है गतवर्ष रिपोर्ट।

The Commission is greatly handicapped in performing its functions effectively because it does not enjoy constitutional status. This makes the Commission at times a helpless spectator of nonperformance and non-compliance. The situation needs to be remedied without further loss of time. It is, therefore, once more strongly urged that the Government of India urgently consider giving this Commission constitutional status.

फिर कमीशन ने आगे भी लिखा है :

We have also not been given powers under the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952. Therefore, powers under the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952, should also be conferred upon the Commission.

लेकिन यह सरकार उसकी उपेक्षा कर रही है। कमीशन जो सिफारिश कर रहा है, हर साल कमीशन अपनी रिपोर्ट देता है और हर साल कमीशन अपनी सिफारिश करता है कि हम को संवैधानिक अधिकार दिये जायें, हम को कन्स्टीट्यूशनल स्टेटस दिया जाये, हमको कमीशन आफ इंक्वायरी एक्ट के तहत अधिकार दिये जायें जिससे हम ठीक से अपना काम कर सकें लेकिन इस सिलसिले में सरकार कोई ध्यान नहीं दे रही है। इसलिये मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि 1985 से इस काम को जिसकी चर्चा हुई है उस मंत्रालय में संबद्ध किया था लेकिन 85 में इस सरकार ने एक नया मंत्रालय बनाया, कल्याण मंत्रालय के नाम से। अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति और पिछड़े वर्गों का जो मामला है वर्तमान मंत्रालय से संबद्ध करता है। इस प्रश्न से और उत्तर से तीन प्रश्न पैदा होते हैं। एक सवाल यह है कि जो छात्रवृत्ति या

वृत्तिका स्कालरशिप मिलती है वह बहुत कम है और दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि जो स्टाइपेंड निश्चित हो चुका है उसमें वृद्धि की जानी चाहिये । हर साल जिस प्रकार से महंगाई बढ़ती है उसके हिसाब से उसमें बृद्धि की जानी चाहिये । क्योंकि जो रुपया है उसका अवमूल्यन हो रहा है । तीसरा प्रश्न यह पैदा होता है और मंत्री जी ने स्वयं उत्तर में स्वीकार किया था कि बदलते हुये उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक के आधार पर स्वतः संशोधन करना व्यावहारिक नहीं है । जिस तरीके से महंगाई बढ़ रही है अगर उस तरीके से स्कालरशिप या स्टीपेंड में वृद्धि करेंगे ।....

कल्याण मंत्रालय की राज्य मंत्री (डा० राजेन्द्र कुमारी वाजपेयी) मैंने आटोमेटिक शब्द यूज किया था । आप जो कह रहे हैं उसमें और आटोमेटिक में फर्क हो जाता है ।

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : बदलते हुये उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक के आधार पर स्वतः संशोधन करना व्यावहारिक नहीं है । अंग्रेजी में तो ठीक है । लेकिन कमीशन ने यह रिकमेंडेशन दी थी । जिस कमीशन की मैं चर्चा कर रहा हूं । उसी कमीशन ने यह रिपोर्ट दी थी, पांचवी रिपोर्ट की और ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं । 1982–83 की रिपोर्ट है । उसके पेज 10 पैरा 5.11 में कमीशन ने खुद संस्तुति की है :

The cost of living index has increased sharply during the last two years, eroding the purchasing power of rupee. An upward revision in the rates of scholarships and income limits is therefore urgently called for.

यह रिपोर्ट दी 1982–83 में और आज 88 हो गया है और परसों या नरसों मंत्री जी ने यह उत्तर दिया कि यह संभव नहीं है । तो किस बात के लिये यह कमीशन बैठाया गया । जब कमीशन के पास कोई अधिकार नहीं है, कमीशन ने जो संस्तुति दी है उनको आप सुनते नहीं हैं । समाज का जो सबसे बड़ा कमजोर बर्ग है उसके बारे में जो संस्तुति दी है सरकार उसकी सुनवाई नहीं करती है । कमीशन जो रुपये की कीमत है उसकी भी चर्चा की है । 1960 में जो रुपये की कीमत थी 100 पैसे थी । 1980 में घट कर 25.64 हो गयी । 1981 में 22.68 और 1982 में 21.5 और 1983 में 18.80, 1984 में 17.36 और 1985 में 16.64 और 1986 दिसम्बर में 14.53, 1987 दिसम्बर में 13.70, 88 जनवरी में 13.28 और 88 मई में 12.97 । जुलाई में और घट गयी होगी । जो आवश्यक चीजें हैं उनमें वृद्धि कम से कम 25 परसेंट से लेकर 40 परसेंट तक हो गयी है ।

In 1986 it was revised. The Minister may correct me. Probably in the year 1986 it was revised.

हमारे पास 1986–87 की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट है । इसमें स्कालरशिप और स्टाइपेंड की चर्चा है । इसमें कहा गया है :

"Pre-matric scholarships for the children of those engaged in unclean occupations".

"The main object of the scheme is to provide good quality of education to the children of those engaged in unclean occupations, viz. scavenging, flaying and tanning by keeping them away from the unhygienic surroundings under which their parents live. The sweepers who have traditional link with the job of scavenging have also been included under the scheme from the year 1986-87. The rates of scholarships have also been enhanced from Rs. 145 p.m. to Rs. 200 p.m. per student for classes VI to VIII and Rs. 250 p.m. per student for classes IX to X for meeting the expenditure...". Now mind "expenditure".

"...on tuition fees, cost of boarding and lodging, cost of books etc. and other equipment and other incidental charges."

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि 200 रु. में और 250 रु. में क्या आज के दिन कोई अपनी समस्याओं को हल कर सकता हैं ? कई स्थानों में तो उनको मकान भी किराये पर लेना पड़ता है । क्या कोई लड़का दो सौ रुपये में या ढाई सौ रुपये में शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सकता है ?

[श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय]

किताबें खरीद सकता है, कपड़े बना सकता है, और साथ साथ इक्वीपमेंट भी खरीद सकता है ? अभी परसों की श्री कपिल वर्मा और श्रीमती वीणा वर्मा के पाठ्य पुस्तकों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि के संबंध में तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 101, दिनांक 3-8-88 को सरकार ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि टेस्ट बुक्स के मूल्यों में वृद्धि हुई है । सरकार ने इस बात को माना है कि पाठ्य पुस्तकों के मूल्य में 5 पैसे से 5 रु. 45 पैसे तक की श्रृंखला में वृद्धि हुई है । कुछ अन्य पाठ्य पुस्तकों के मूल्य में तो लगभग 10 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। इसमें एक रुपता का भी प्रश्न है । इनमें यूनिफार्मिटी होनी चाहिये । मैं सरकार का ध्यान एकरूपता की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा । मेरे पास छात्रवृत्ति के सिलिसिले में कुछ आंकड़ें हैं । विभिन्न राज्यों में जो आर्थिक सहायता दी जा रही है उसमें बहुत ज्यादा अन्तर है । गुजरात में स्कालरशिप 140 रु. से 240 रु. सालाना है और हरियाणा में 16 रु. प्रति माह है । हिमाचल प्रदेश में 8 रु. और 15 रु. प्रतिमाह है और उत्तर प्रदेश में जहां से माननीय मंत्री महोदया भी आती हैं वहां पर 33 रु. से 22 रु. प्रतिमाह है और वह भी ऐसे लोगों के बच्चों को मिलेगा जिनकी सलाना आय 6 हजार रुपये तक की है । केरल में 20 रु. से लेकर 80 रु. प्रतिमाह है । राज्य सरकारों को यह सहायता केन्द्रीय सरकार देती है । तो मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूं । लेकिन इतना कहता हूं और तीन बातों की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं । एक तो यह कि जो कमीशन है उसको संवैधानिक मान्यता, कांस्टिट्यूशनल स्टेटस मिलना चाहिये । दूसरा, जो स्कालर-शिप मिलता है उसमें एकरुपता हो । इसके लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों को अनदान दें, उनकी आर्थिक सहायता करे ताकि वे कम से कम ठीक ढंग से अपनी शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सकें । तीसरा मेरा निवेदन यह है कि जो वर्तमान दरें हैं, स्टाइफंड में जो वृद्धि हुई है उसको शीघ्र अदा कर दें । इस सिलिसिले में मैं इस बात का निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस बात का प्रावधान किया जाना चाहिये कि जैसे जैसे महंगाई की दरों में वृद्धि हो उसमें भी वृद्धि की जायेगी । जैसे सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये है, पब्लिक सेक्टर के कर्मचारियों के लिये हैं । उनकी मंहगाई की दरों में हर तीन माह बाद वृद्धि होती है । जो गरीब बच्चा है उसका जीवन स्तर भी उठना चाहिये । यह सारा राष्ट्र चाहता है कि जो ऐसे बच्चे हैं उनकी आपको सहायता करनी चाहिये । इस प्रकार मेरे तीन सवाल हो गये हैं । पहला

"The question of enhancement of rates of maintenance allowance, upward revision, in the means test etc. had been engaging attention of the Government for quite some time and the high-level official committee under the Chairmanship of the Additional Secretary in the Ministry with representatives from the Ministries of Human Resource Development, Finance and Planning Commission set up to review the scheme has submitted its report. The recommendations made by the Committee are under the consideration of the Government."

Last year also the reply was 'the matter is under the consideration of the Government'. Now, the word 'consideration' is preceded by the word 'active'. Last year it was under consideration: this year it is under active consideration.

मेरा निवेदन यह है कि रिपोर्ट आ गई है इसलिये तुरन्त वृद्धि कराइये और इसकी घोषणा करिये और जो गरीब तबके के लोग हैं उनका जीवन स्तर सुधारने में सहायता करें । धन्यवाद ।

डा० राजेन्द्र कुमारी वाजपेयी: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सदस्य ने पहली बात यह कहीं कि कमीशन की रिपोर्ट जो 1982-83, 1983-84 की है, जिसमें यह कहा गया है कि कमीशन की हेलपलेस तरीके से रखा गया है, उसको पावर मिलनी चाहिये ताकि वह एफेक्टिव हो सके । इसके लिये जो कमीशन ने सजेस्ट किया है उसे मान लेना चाहिये । जैसा कि आप जानते हैं कांस्टिट्यूशन की धारा 3(38) के अनुसार स्टेट्यूटरी पावर कमी-

श्नर के पास है और दो सीनियर सेक्रेटरी उसके साथ लगाये गये हैं जोकि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शैडयल ट्राइब्स की प्राबलम को देखेंगे। एक सीनियर सेक्रेटरी पी. एम. आफिस में लगाया गया है, इम्लीमेंटेशन पार्ट को देखने के लिये। इस तरह कमीशन को नया रूप दिया गया है। कमीशन जब बनाया गया था, जिस रेजोल्यूशन के आधार पर बनाया गया था उसमें भी कमीशन आफ इन्क्वायरी ऐक्ट की पावर उसको नहीं दी गई थी। बहुत सोच विचार करने के बाद, इन वर्षों में जिस तरह से काम हुआ उसको देखते हुए उस आफिस को सशक्त बनाया गया है। *जैसे मैंने बताया दो सीनियर सेक्रेटरी यहां* लगाये गये हैं और कमिश्नर की पोस्ट जो पहले कमीशन के साथ मिला दी गई थी उसको हटा कर कमिश्नर के आफिस को पूरी तरह से सशक्त किया गया है और इस कमीशन को नेशनल कमीशन की संज्ञा देकर इसके काम का अलग बंटवारा कर दिया गया है। यह जरूरी नहीं है कि जितनी भी रेकमेंडेशस जिस रूप में कमीशन की तरफ से की जाती है उनको उसी रूप में गवर्नमेंट स्वीकार करेगी। गवर्नमेंट जो प्रैक्टिकल साइड है, जो व्यवहारिता की दृष्टि से संभव है उसको कर सकती है। जैसा कि मैंने उस दिन जवाब देते हुए कहा था कि यह सही है कि जो कास्ट आफ लिविंग बढ़ रही है, जो कीमतें बढ रही हैं समय-समय पर इन कीमतों का भी ध्यान रखा जाता है। लेकिन जब कीमतों का ध्यान रखते हुए रिवीजन किया जाता है तो आटोमेटिक रिवीजन का कहीं पर प्रावधान नहीं रखा जाता है। जब भी रिवीजन किया जाता है इस बात का एवेज देख कर कि कितना ज्यादा बढ़ाया जा सकता है और साथ-साथ कठिनाइयां भी कम हो। हरिजन छात्र के हर लेवल पर प्रि मैट्रिक के जो स्कालरशिप हैं वह तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स देखती हैं लेकिन पोस्ट मेट्रिक जो स्कालरशिप्स ओपन एंडिड स्कीम है। जितने लाख बच्चे पिछले साल पा चुके हैं स्कालरशिप्स उसके बाद इस साल और जितने लड़के ऐड होंगे उनकी जिम्मेदारी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट पर होती है और वह हम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को दे देते हैं। पिछले वर्ष 10 लाख के करीब छात्र थे इस बार अगर डेढ़ लाख और बढ़ गये तो डेढ़ लाख के लिए जिन स्टेटस में जितनी संख्या में जिस प्रोपोरशन में स्टुडेंट्स बढ़े हैं उन स्टेट्स को उसी अनुपात में स्कालरशिप्स की रकम दी जाती है। इस तरह से हमारे पास आंकड़े हैं वह यह बताते हैं कि यह जो वृद्धि होती गई है उस वृद्धि में संख्या आज बढ़कर के इस वर्ष 12 लाख तक पहुंचने वाली है। यह पोस्ट मैट्रिक की है। जहां तक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि पहले भी पिछले वर्ष कहा गया था अंडर कंसीडरेशन और इस बार कहा गया *एक्टिव कंसीडरेशन, मैं माननीय सदस्य* से कहना चाहती हूं कि हमारी जो हाई लेवल कमेटी बनाई गई थी जिसमें कि मैम्बर्स एडिशनल सेक्रेटरी प्लानिंग कमीशन के थे, ह्यूमेन रिसोर्स डेवलपमेंट के भी थे, फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री के थे उन्होंने दो अप्रैल को 1986 को मीटिंग रखी थी पोस्ट मैट्रिक स्कालरशिप के मामले को देख कर शैड्यूल्ड कास्टस और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के मामले में कमेटी ने अपनी मीटिंग करने के बाद 10 मार्च, 1987 को इसकी आखिरी मीटिंग हुई और पूरी डिटेल में यह कमेटी गई उसके और बाद जो भी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट थी उनमें से कुछ चीजों को हमने स्वीकार कर लिया जो कि हमारे डिपार्टमेंट के लिए वैलफेअर मिनिस्ट्री जिसको कर सकती थी उसको स्वीकार करके जैसे कि किस तरह से जल्दी देनां चाहिये, डिले नहीं करनी चाहिये उन सबके लिए गाइडलाइंस हमने स्टेट्स को भेज दी। जहां फाइनेंस का सवाल था अधिक रुपए देने की बात थी उसके लिए प्लानिंग कमीशन को लिखा गया उनसे बातचीत चलती रही और अभी जून के महीने में प्लानिंग कमीशन ने कहा है कि कितना बढ़ा सकते हैं। इसमें दो प्रश्न थे एक तो स्कालरशिप की रकम कितनी बढ़ाई गई जैसे आपने कहा कि यह कम है। हमारे पास जो आंकड़े हैं मेडिकल इंजीनियरिंग में प्रेजेंट रेट 185 होस्टेलियर्ज के लिए है और डेज स्कालर्ज के लिए 100 रुपये है हमने इन दोनों में वृद्धि करने की बात की है। इसी तरह से इंडियन मेडिसिन डिप्लोमा

[डा० राजेन्द्र कुमारी वाजपेयी]

इन इंजीनियरिंग जो बी ग्रुप है इसमें प्रेजेंट रेट होस्टेलियर्ज के लिए 125 है और डेज स्कालर्ज के लिए 100 रुपये हैं। सी ग्रुप में पोस्ट ग्रेजुयेशन इन आर्ट साइसेज इत्यादि में 125 रुपये होस्टलियर्ज के लिए और 100 रुपये डेज स्कालर्ज के लिए है। डी ग्रुप जनरल डिग्री कोर्सेज में 115 रुपया है, डे स्कालर्ज के लिए 70 रुपया है। ई ग्रुप 10+2 क्लासेज में 75 रुपया होस्टलर्स के लिए और 50 रुपया डे स्कालर्स के लिए है। जो रिपोर्ट आफ हाई लेविल आफिशियल कमेटी आन पोस्ट मैट्रिक स्कालरशप स्कीम फार शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट एण्ड शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स है इसमें आपने जो सुझाव दिये हैं उन सुझावों को देखते हुए इस बात का ध्यान रखा है कि आज कीमतें बढ़ गई है और जो अभी तक प्रेजेंट रेट था वह कम था अत. इसको बढ़ाया जाये। साथ ही साथ पेरेंटस का भी जो इन्कम ग्रुप था उसको भी बढ़ाने के लिए सुझाव दिया गया है। कोशिश इस बात की है कि जो इन्कम टैक्स पेइंग ग्रुप की जो सीलिंग 20 हजार, 24 हजार या कुछ इस तरह से पड़ती है उस हद तक उसको पहुंचाया जा सके, 12 हजार की जगह ऊपर पहुंचाया जा सके। अभी हम इंतजार कर रहे हैं कि कंस हद तक प्लानिंग कमीशन हमें इसकी मंजूरी देता है। इसके पहले अभी मै इतना ही कह सकती हूं कि एक्टिव कंसीडरेशन जब मैं कहती हूं तो इसके माने हैं कि काफी हद तक हम जो बढ़ाना चाहते हैं उसके लिए हमारी कोशिश जारी है और हम आशावान है कि जो प्लानिंग कमीशन हमें मंजूरी देगा उससे काफी सब्सटेंशियल इन्क्रीज इन मदों में की जा सकेगी, हर लेविल पर ए, बी, सी, डी और ई, पांचों ग्रुपों में ही वृद्धि की जा सकेगी। केवल यह नही कि हम लोगों ने इसे आपको कहा ही है लेकिन इसके लिए हमारा पूरा प्रयत्न जारी है। अभी तक जैसे ग्रुप ए में इंजीनियरिंग, मेडिकल, बी० एस० सी० एग्रीकल्चर और बी.बी एस.सी. में 12 हजार पर एनम प्रेजेंट है, ग्रुप बी एण्ड ई में 9 हजार पर एनम का है तो इसको बढ़ाने की बात रखी गयी और और हमें आशा है कि इसमें हमें सफलता मिलेगी क्योंकि एक रीजनेबुल तरीके से सरकार का व्यू पाइंट है कि जो हरिजन और आदिवासी छात्र हैं जो होस्टलस में हैं जो डे स्कालस है इनको इतनी मदद दी जाये जिससे कि उनकी पढ़ाई अच्छी तरह से चल सके।

माननीय सदस्य ने प्री मैट्रिक की बात की है। प्री-मैट्रिक स्कालरशिप तो पूरी तरह से स्टेट गवर्नमेंट देती है। स्कालरशिप का रेट हर एक स्टेट में अलग-अलग है जैसा कि आपने पढ़ कर सुनाया। कुछ स्टेट्स तो क्लास 1 से 5 तक कुछ देती हैं और कुछ स्टेट्स मे वह नहीं दिया जाता है। आन्ध्र प्रदेश, केरल, बिहार, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जे एण्ड के., उत्तर प्रदेश में तो क्लास 1 से 5 तक के लिये देते है। लेकिन बाकी स्टेट्स में थर्ड से एट्थ तक देते हैं, कहीं क्लास 6 से 8 तक देते हैं, कहीं क्लास 9 से 10 तक देते हैं। इनमें अलग-अलग रेट्स हैं। आन्ध्र प्रदेश में थर्ड से एट्थ तक एस. सी. के लिये 85 रुपये और एस.टी. के लिये 50 रुपये पर एनम है। बहुत कम है। मैं इसको मानती हूं कि बहुत कम है। लेकिन बाकी इनकी फीस इनसे नहीं ली जाती है। कुछ जगह पर सब लड़कों को देते हैं। कुछ स्टेट्स कुछ रेस्ट्रिक्टेड भी देते है, जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश में क्लासवाइज है। हर एक क्लास में दो दो लड़कों या लड़कियो को देते है। इसमें यह भी है कि एक परिवार के दो बच्चे पढ़ते हैं, तो दो से ज्यादा को नहीं देगे। कुछ लोगों ने ये भी रेस्ट्रिक्शंस लगा रखे हैं अतः इन सारी चीजों पर इस कमेटी ने गौर किया है और गौर करने के बाद अपनी रिकमेंडेशन्स भेजी हैं। वैसे अभी जो एक्सपेंडीचर दिया जा रहा है, जो पोस्ट मैट्रिक स्कालरशिप अभी तक दिया है 1985-86 में 9,777 लाख थां, इसमें 9,18,930 स्टूडेण्ट्स को यह मिल. है, 1986-87 में 11,351 लाख रुपये यह मिला है। 10,72,264 लड़कों को, 1987-88 में रुपये 11,764 लाख मिले जो कि लड़के हुए 11,97,378 और जैसा मैंने

कहा कि यह ओपन एंडेड स्कीम है और यह 1988–89 में और बढ़ जायेगी। हर साल में बढ़ता चला जाता है। आपने जो प्रश्न उठाया कि इतने लोगों को मिलता है, आगे के लिये मैं इतना ही कह सकती हूं कि गवर्नमेंट ने इस बात का पूरा ध्यान रखा है कि इसको बढ़ाया जाये और बढ़ाने के लिये हम प्रयत्नशील भी हैं और इसका रिइम्बर्समेंट जल्दी ही दिया जा सके, इसमें भी काफी सुधार हुआ है।

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : वृद्धि के संबंध में कोई निश्चित अवधि आप बताइएगा।

डा. राजेन्द्र कुमारी वाजपेयी : जैसे मैंने बताया कि हमें पूरी आशा है, इस अकैडेमिक ईयर में हम निश्चित तारीख तो बता नहीं सकते, लेकिन इस अकैडेमिक ईयर में यह वृद्धि हम डिक्लेयर कर सकेंगे और दे भी सकेंगे।

उप सभाध्यक्ष (श्री बी० सत्यनारायण रेड्डी) : श्री अजीत जोगी, जरा संक्षेप में बोलिये।

श्री अजीत जोगी : (मध्य प्रदेश) : उप सभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने जो 29 तारीख को प्रश्न क्रमांक 41 इस संबंध में किया था, उसका संबंध इस राष्ट्र की लगभग 20 करोड़ आबादी से है जो कि आदिवासियों और अनुसूचित जातियों की है।

डा. राजेन्द्र कुमारी वाजपेयी : परन्तु साढ़े 22 करोड़ की है।

श्री अजीत जोगी : मैंने 1981 की जनगणना के आधार पर अनुमानित जनगणना कही है। यह प्रश्न इसलिये महत्वपूर्ण है, क्योंकि न केवल स्वतन्त्रता के बाद किन्तु स्वतंत्रता के पहले भी जब राष्ट्रीयता महात्मा गांधी के नेतृत्व में स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम चल रहा था तब से ही इस राष्ट्र ने यह प्रतिबद्धता प्रकट की थी कि यह वर्ग जो हजारों वर्ष से पिछड़ गया है, अनन्य कारणों से उसे दूसरों के समकक्ष लाया जायेगा और यह तभी हो सकता है, जबकि उन्हें शिक्षित किया जाये। शिक्षा के लिये जो प्रयास किया जा रहा है, वह छात्रवृत्ति और वृत्तिका के माध्यम से किया जा रहा है। मैं संक्षेप में तीन या चार बिन्दु माननीय मंत्री महोदय के समक्ष रखना चाहता हूं पहला बिन्दु जो मेरे माननीय मित्र मालवीय जी ने विस्तार से समक्ष रखा है कि जो शिष्यवृत्ति और छात्रवृत्ति आज दी जा रही है, वह बहुत कम है। मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि जो कुछ आज दिया जा रहा है वह इस तरह है कि जैसे हम एक हाथ से दें और दूसरे हाथ से ले लें। वह इतना कम है कि किसी भी आदिवासी या हरिजन छात्र के लिये उतनी छात्रवृत्ति या शिष्यवृत्ति में अपनी शिक्षा प्राप्त करना असंभव है। मेरे पास सब प्रदेशों के आंकड़े तो नहीं हैं, मध्य प्रदेश के आकड़े मैं देख रहा था। उदाहरण के लिए व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रम के लिये मध्य-प्रदेश में होस्टल में रहने वाले छात्रों को 170 रूपये और होस्टल में न रहने वाले छात्रों को 110 रूपये प्रतिमाह दिये जाते हैं। उसी तरह से अन्य कालेजों में पढ़ने वाले छात्रों को 120 रूपये होस्टल में रहने वाले छात्रों को और 80 रूपये जो होस्टल में नहीं रहते, उन्हें दिये जाते हैं। ऐसे ही आंकड़े अन्य पाठ्यक्रमों के लिये हैं, अन्य कक्षाओं के लिये है। मैं भोपाल मेडकल कालेज में अभी एक माह पहले ही गया था, वहां भी छात्रों से चर्चा की और वहां के डीन से भी बात की, तो पता चला कि वहां आजकल जो छात्रावास में छात्र रह रहे हैं, उनके मैस को बिल ही तीन सौ रूपये से साढ़े तीन सौ रूपये प्रति माह आता है। और जबकि हम वहां के छात्रों को 120 रूपये प्रतिमाह कुल वजीफा, कुल स्कालरशिप दे रहे हैं। इसका अर्थ तो यह हुआ कि जो कुछ हम दे रहे है, उसमें तो वह बिल्कुल भी अपनी शिक्षा ग्रहण नहीं कर सकता है। उसके पास एक या दो विकल्प ही रहते हैं। पहला विकल्प तो यह कि वह अपनी पढ़ाई छोड़ दें, दूसरा विकल्प यह कि वह अपनी पढ़ाई के लिये कर्ज ले, तीसरा विकल्प यह कि अपनी पढ़ाई के लिये अपने माता-पिता की भूमि बेचें, अपने माता-पिता के मवेशी बेचे

[श्री अजीत जोगी]

या अपने माता-पिता के जेवर , वर्तन या जो कुछ भी घर में है, उन्हें बेचे और चौथा विकल्प यह है कि जो अधिकांश छात्र इन दिनों, जिसका पालन कर रहे हैं कि वे होस्टल में ही नहीं रहते, वह कहीं झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी मे एक छोटा सा कमरा जो कम खर्च पर मिल जाता है, लेकर रहते हैं, वहां स्वयं अपना भोजन बनाते हैं। अब मेडीकल, इन्जीनियरिंग कालेज में पढ़ने वाला छात्र, जो अपना स्वयं भोजन बनाता है, तो भोजन बनाने में, बाजार जाने में, कुछ सामान लाने में, उसके रोज के चार-पांच घंटे खराब हो जाते हैं और कठिन पाठ्य क्रम है, मैडिकल का, इन्जीनियरिंग का, तो वह किस तरह से उत्तीर्ण होगा। तब हम कहते हैं कि आदिवासी और हरिजन छात्र दूसरों के समकक्ष नहीं है, पांच साल के पाठ्यक्रम को पांच साल में पूरा नहीं कर पाता। यह किस तरह से संभव है, यदि हम इतना कम स्कालरशिप इतना कम वजीफा उनको देंगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे यह देखकर बड़ा दुख हो रहा है कि यह स्कालरशिप, यह वजीफा बढ़ाने का प्रश्न शासन के पास सन् 1981 से विचाराधीन है, सात-आठ वर्ष हो गये हैं और इसमें निर्णय नही लिया जा सका है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में यह बताया था कि इन्होंने अपने विभाग में जो उच्चस्तरीय कमेटी बनाई, उसकी रिपोर्ट इन्हें 31 मार्च, 1987 को मंत्रालय को प्राप्त हो गयी है। उसको भी प्राप्त हुए आज डेढ़ वर्ष हो गये हैं और कोई अन्तिम निर्णय उसे बढ़ाने के संबंध में नहीं लिया जा सक रहा है। यह स्थिति बहुत ही दयनीय है। इन सात-आठ वर्षों में यदि हम उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक, प्राइस-इण्डेक्स को देखें तो रूपये की कीमत लगभग दस पैसे हो गई है, औसतन अर्थात् जो रेट सन् 1981 में तय किये गये थे, वह आज के मूल्य के अनुसार 1/10 है। उस समय यदि हमने 170- रूपये देने का सोचा था, तो आज उसकी कीमत केवल 17 रूपये है। इतनी दयनीय हालत इन छात्र-छात्राओं की है और यदि हम यह मानकर चल रहे हैं, जैसा राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था, जैसा हमारी माननीय नेता इन्दिरा गांधी कहती थी और आज हमारे प्रधान मंत्री माननीय राजीव गांधी कहते हैं कि इन वर्गों को दूसरों के समकक्ष लाना है, दूसरों की बराबरी पर उनको खड़ा करना है, यह इस तरह से उनको स्कालरशिप देकर, इस तरह से उनको शिष्य-वृत्ति देकर या इस तरह से छात्रवृति सहूलियत देकर इसको कभी भी पूरा नहीं किया जा सकता।

यह बात विचारणीय है कि इसमें बहुत अधिक पैसा नहीं लगेगा। ... (समय की घंटी)...मैंने तो उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी प्रारम्भ ही किया है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बी. सत्यनारायण रेड्डी) : यह आधे घंटे की चर्चा है और आधा घंटा हो गया है।

श्री अजीत जोगी : प्रश्न मेरा ही था, सर।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बी. सत्यनारायण रेड्डी) : ठीक है, संक्षेप में कहिये। सात-आठ मिनट आपके हो गये हैं।

श्री अजीत जोगी : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने केवल मध्य प्रदेश के जो छात्र अभी शिक्षा ग्रहण कर रहे हैं, उनके विषय में अभी एक तरफ गणना की थी, कि कितनी अतिरिक्त राशि की आवश्यकता होगी। यदि हम इसे कोई अच्छी राशि तक बढ़ा दें, जैसे 170 रूपये मेडीकल या इन्जीनियरिंग कालेज के छात्रों को दे रहे हैं, उसे यदि हम 500/- रुपये भी कर दें, तो कुल कितनी राशि की आवश्यकता होगी। मध्य प्रदेश में हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की बहुत बडी आबादी है। पूरे देश के लिये अगर हम कोई रफ गणना करें, तो 10–12 करोड़ से अधिक की राशि की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि बहुत सी हमारी ऐसी योजनायें

हैं, जिनका कोई विशेष लाभ हमारे राष्ट्र की जनता को नहीं मिल रहा है सामूहिक-ज्ञान के लिये हम दो करोड़ रूपये प्रति वर्ष व्यय कर रहे हैं, प्रौढ़-शिक्षा के लिये हम करीब सौ, डेढ़ सौ करोड़ रूपये प्रतिवर्ष व्यय कर रहे हैं। इनमें से यदि कुछ राशि निकालकर इस अर्थ के लिये, इस काम के लिये दे दी जायेगी, तो उसका बहुत ही बड़ा फायदा हमारे इन वर्ग के लोगों को होगा। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक और मुख्य बिन्दु आपके माध्यम से मैं मंत्री महोदय के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूं कि एक ओर जहां यह वजीफा बहुत कम है, दूसरी ओर यह वजीफा, शिष्य वृत्ति या छात्रवृत्ति जो दी जाती है, उसका देश के किसी भी हिस्से में, कभी भी समय पर भुगतान नहीं होता है। महोदय, वैसे नियम तो यह है कि जुलाई में जब स्कूल और कालेज खुलते हैं, उस समय होस्टल चालू हो जाने चाहिये, स्कालरशिप की पहली किश्त दे दी जानी चाहिये। परन्तु अपने अनुभव के आधार पर जो कुछ मैंने राष्ट्र के सभी प्रान्तों में देखा है, उसके आधार पर मैं कह सकता हूं कि पहला भुगतान दिसम्बर महीने के पहले नहीं होता अर्थात लगभग 5–6 महीने हमारे आदिवासी, हरिजन छात्र बिना किसी मदद के पढ़ाई करते हैं। यदि वह इतने सक्षम होते, यदि उनके माता-पिता इतने धनवान होते कि छः माह उसको बिठाकर बिना सरकारी मदद के पढ़ा सकते तो फिर इस सरकारी मदद की जरूरत ही क्या थी? इस तरह से एक ओर जहां हम बहुत कम राशि देते हैं, वहीं दूसरी ओर जो कुछ देते भी हैं, वह बहुत रुला रूला कर देते हैं। कहीं दिसम्बर में, कहीं मार्च में, मई-जून में और कहीं-कहीं तो ऐसे प्रकरण सामने आये हैं, कि पूरा वर्ष ही बीत गया फिर भी उसका भुगतान नहीं हुआ। इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से और हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि राज्य सरकारों को यह स्पष्ट निर्देश दिये जायें कि वजीफे का भुगतान समय पर हो। यदि आवश्यक हो, तो उसके लिये अधिकार विकेन्द्रित किये जाने चाहिये। शाला या महाविद्यालय के जो प्रमुख हैं, उनको अधिकार दिये जाने चाहिये कि वे ही स्वीकृति प्रदान कर सकें। जहां बैंक की शाखाओं के माध्यम से भुगतान होता है, जो बैंक की शाखा स्कूल या कालेज के पास हो वहां पैसा जमा हो जाना चाहिये। महोदय, बजट जिला स्तर पर बहुत देरी से पहुंचता है, यह भी अप्रैल के माह में ही पहुंच जाना चाहिये। जहां बजट नहीं पहुंचता है, वहां सक्षम अधिकारियों को अग्रिम आहरण करने के अधिकार दिये जाने चाहियें।

महोदय, आप दो-तीन बार घंटी बजा चुके हैं, इसलिये मैं यही कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारे राष्ट्र ने नयी शिक्षा नीति के माध्यम से एक संकल्प किया है, माननीय राजीव जी ने यह संकल्प लिया है कि इस देश में शत-प्रतिशत साक्षरता 2000 ए.डी. तक आ जायेगी। लेकिन महोदय, इन चालीस वर्षों में और मैं हमारे मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी जिलों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं कि अभी भी करीब 90 विकास खण्ड ऐसे हैं, जिनमें केवल 5 प्रतिशत साक्षरता है, यानी 40 वर्षों में हम सौ में से पांच लोगों को साक्षर कर पाये हैं। तो जो गति रही है, उस गति से हमको लोगों को साक्षर बनाने में 8 शताब्दियों यानि आठ सौ वर्ष लगेंगे। यह स्थिति अच्छी नहीं कही जा सकती है। यदि इन्हें हमें तेजी से दूसरों के समकक्ष लाना है तो ये वजीफे हमें बढ़ाने होंगे समय पर देने होंगे और तभी यह लक्ष्य हम प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

महोदय, अन्तिम बात मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि मंत्री जी ने उल्लेख किया है कि इन वजीफों के लिये आय का प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया है। मैं आय के प्रतिबन्ध के विषय में केवल दो ही बातें कहना चाहूंगा। जहां तक यह आय का प्रतिबन्ध है और आय के प्रमाणपत्र

[श्री अजीत जोगी]

जो राजस्व अधिकारियों द्वारा दिये जाते हैं, उसमें जिस व्यक्ति की आय सबसे ज्यादा होती है, वह सबसे पहले और आसानी से कम आय का प्रमाणपत्र ले लेता है, लेकिन जो गरीब होता है, जिसकी आय वास्तव मे कम होती है, वह दर-दर भटकता है। दो-दो, तीन-तीन और चार-चार महीने तक भटकता रहता है । महोदय, हमारे देश के सभी आदिवासी, हरिजन लोग गरीब हैं, इक्का-दुक्का ऐसे प्रकरण होंगे, जहां कि वे गरीब नहीं है। तो सब लोगों पर आमदनी का यह प्रतिबन्ध लगाकर कि उनको राजस्व अधिकारी से प्रमाणपत्र लेना है, हम इन आदिवासी, हरिजन छात्रों और उनके पालकों को दो-तीन महीने हर वर्ष भटकाते हैं। इसलिये मेरा यह अनुरोध है कि आमदनी का प्रतिबन्ध बड़ा ही काउन्टर प्रोडक्टिव है, इसे समाप्त कर देना चाहिये और अधिक अच्छा तो यह हो कि हर छात्र को उसके प्रवेश लेते ही, एक आयडेंटिटी कार्ड, जिसे हम पहचान-पत्र न कहकर अधिकार पत्र कहें, वह दे देना चाहिये, ताकि उसे अपनी जाति का प्रमाणपत्र लेने के लिये जो भटकना पड़ता है, उससे वह बच जाये और न बार-बार उसे आमदनी का प्रमाण-पत्र लेना पड़े और तभी हम उनको दूसरों की बराबरी पर ला सकते हैं।

अन्त में, मैं उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक के विषय में अवश्य कहना चाहूंगा, क्योंकि मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह कहा था कि इस वजीफे को भविष्य में उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक से जोड़ना संभव नहीं होगा, यह व्यवहारिक नही है मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जिस प्रकार इस बार रोविजन के लिये आठ साल लग गये हैं और हम अभी तक रोविजन नहीं कर पाये हैं बढ़ा नहीं पाये है, तो अगली बार अब, हम बढ़ाना चाहेंगे, तो फिर से 8-10 साल लगेंगे । इसलिये जैसे हम शासकीय कर्मचारियों के लिये, शासकीय अधिकारिगों के लिये करते हैं, कि उनके जो वेतन-भत्ते होते हैं और जैसे-जैसे मंहगाई बढ़ती जाती है, वैसे-वैसे उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक के आधार पर वे बढ़ाते जाते हैं। वैसे ही थोड़ी सी जनसंख्या है, इन आदिवासी और हरिजन छात्रों की, उनके लिये भी वैसे ही करना चाहिये। स्वयंमेव की बात नहीं है, हर वर्ष एक निश्चित तारीख तय कर दी जाये, किस तारीख को हमारे देश में स्कूल और कालेज खुलते हैं, उस तारिख के आधार पर जो भी मूल्य वृद्धि हुई हो, उसकी वृद्धि वजीफे और स्कालरशिप में और इस शिष्यवृत्ति में अपने आप हो जानी चाहिऐ। ... (समय की घंटी) ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बी० सत्यनारायण रेड्डी) हो गया, बहुत समय लिया आपने।

श्री अजीत जोगी : अन्त में मैं इस अनुरोध के साथ कि जो रीविजन लिया जा रहा है, उसको शीघ्र किया जाये, अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बी० सत्यनारायण रेड्डी) : श्री हरि सिंह जी सभी बातें आ गई हैं, आप सिर्फ दो मिनट के अन्दर खत्म कीजिये।

श्री हरि सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मैं, उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, सिर्फ दो बातें करना चाहता हूं। सरकार के प्रयत्नों से हरिजनों में भी बड़े पैमाने पर एजुकेशन शुरू हो गई है और हरिजन – आदि वासी लोग शिक्षा में बढ़ रहे हैं। लेकिन बहुत से घर ऐसे होते है कि जिनके पास कोई आमदनी का, पैसे का सहारा नहीं होता, सिर्फ वजीफे के सहारे और आर्थिक सहायता, किताबों के सहारे वे पढ़ते चले जाते है। मंहगाई बढ़ गई है, बड़े शहरों में उनको पढ़ना पड़ता है, उसके पास कोई और पैसा कमाने का साधन नहीं होता और आज की परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए उनको वजीफे का बढ़ाया जाना

बहुत आवश्यक है और यह ऐसा सवाल है, जिस पर बहुत दर सोचने-विचारने की जरूरत नहीं है और डा० साहब तो, खुद हरिजनों के लिये बड़ी सहानभूति रखती हैं। मुझ उम्मीद है कि वे उनके वजीफे को जरूर बढ़ा देंगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बी० सत्यनारायण रेड्डी) : मंत्री जी।

डा० राजेन्द्र कुमारी वाजपेयी : वजीफा बढ़ाया जायेगा और मैं इस समय इस स्थिति में नहीं हूं कि कितना बढ़ाया जायेगा, यह बता सकूं, लेकिन यह बढ़ाया जायेगा और इन्कम सीलिंग भी बढ़ाई जायेगी और जो रिजर्व स्कालरशिप है, उनके लिये तो इन्कम सीलिंग रखी भी नहीं गई है। इस समय तक 45 हजार 760 विद्यार्थी इस पोस्ट मैट्रिक क्लासिज में, बड़ी क्लासिज में बी०एस०सी० और मैडिकल इन्जीनियरिंग आदि पढ़ रहे हैं। जो माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि समय पर नहीं दिया जाता है और इसको डी-सैन्ट्रलाइज करने की बात, तो 30 अक्तूबर, 1987 को हमारी तरफ से, वैलफेयर मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से सारे स्टेट्स को इस प्रकार का सर्कुलर भेज दिया गया है, जिसमें कहा कहा है :

"The Scheme should be decentralised at the institutional level for early distribution of scholarships, and an advance amount may be placed at the disposal of heads of educational institutions during July-August based on the expenditure incurred during the previous years. The balance amount should be released to the institutions after the details of scholarships disbursed are received from the colleges. The institution should call for the applications immediately after the admissions are over and it should ensure that scholarships are awarded within the 30 days on receipt of the applications."

अब गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से पूरी कोशिश है कि इसे डी-सैन्ट्रलाइज करके और जल्दी से जल्दी मन्थली बेसिज पर इसको किया जाये। आखिर में, ईयर एण्ड में दिसम्बर में या मार्च में देने से विद्यार्थियों को लाभ नहीं हो सकता है और इसी कारण यह निर्णय लिया गया है। इस बार जो हमारी नई एजुकेशन पालिसी है उसके अन्तर्गत भी एजूकेशन टैकन प्लान में इस बात पर विशेष जोर दिया गया है और हर एक स्टेट को इस तरह की ताईद की गई है कि वह डी-सैन्ट्रलाइज करके और समय पर इसको कराएं आसाम, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, कर्नाटक, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, वैस्ट बंगाल इन्होंने तो डिस्ट्रिक लैवल पर और हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, पंजाब, त्रिपुरा, तमिलनाडु, चंडीगढ़ पांडिचेरी ने भी डिसेन्ट्रलाइज इंस्टीटयूशन लेवल पर कर दिया है, जिससे कि समय पर उनको मिल सके। इसके बावजूद भी कहीं कहीं से शिकायतें आती हैं। इस पर हमने जो गाइडलाइन्स भेजी हैं और जो अक्तूबर में करना है, हर स्टेट को हमारी आशा है इससे आज जो कठिनाइयां है उनको दूर किया जा सकेगा।

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : बढ़ाने के बारे में क्या कहना है ?

डा० राजेन्द्र कुमारी वाजपेयी : जो वृद्धि हो रही है, इनका भी ख्याल रखा गया है। केवल इतना ही है कि जैसे कर्मचारियों को रेम्युनरेशन दिया जाता है, आटोमैटिक डी० ए० भत्ता आदि उस तरह से यह नहीं है। यह तो एक असिस्टेंस है, जिससे विद्यार्थियों को सहूलियत हो। जिनके पैरेंट्स की इन्कम कम है, उनके बच्चों को असिस्टेंस के रूप में यह दिया जाता है।

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—contd.

Devastating floods in Different parts of the country and the steps taken by Government in this regards.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI B SATYANARAYAN REDDY): Now, we shall resume discussion on the Calling Attention. Shri Narreddy Thulasi Reddy

SHRI NARREDDY THULASI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, it is very unfortunate, unjustifiable; unreasonable, unhappy and pathetic to read and to hear about the devastating floods in different parts of the country even after 40 years of Independence, a period which is quite enough to prevent, to control, to check and to make floods a story of the past for a competent, efficient, effective; reasonable and responsible Central Government. Sir, every year, we are experiencing floods of devastating nature somewhere or the other. Not only once a year, they may occur twice, thrice or even more in a year.

Sir, ours is a poor country. These floods are making our country poorer and poorer. There are some proverbs in Telugu which are like this: "Mulige Nakka meeda Thatikaya; Goruchettupy Rokate Potee."

Sir, this is the present scenario of our poor beloved country. Recently, floods and landslides claimed 50 lives in Andhra Pradesh. Kashmir valley has been cut off from the entire country. Life was disrupted in Himachal Pradesh for days together. Many villages were marooned in Junagadh District of Gujarat. Toll of life in floods and landslides has been more than 80 in Uttar Pradesh. The same situation is prevailing in Bihar, Assam and some other parts of the country. It is a pitiable condition.

Sir, in Andhra Pradesh, in recent floods and heavy rains, extensive damage has been caused to Krishna District, West Godavari, East Godavari; Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal, Nalagonda; and Mahbunager. Heavy damage has been caused to the irrigation canals and the drainage system, roads, buildings and bridges. Sir; the following are the figures:

Total number of villages affected Andhra Pradesh	1002
Total No. of families affected	24782
Total No. of deaths	50
No. of houses totally destroyed	862
No. of houses partially destroyed	913
Total crop destroyed	3,75,000 acres

Sir, in the year 1986, in the month of August, the State of Andhra Pradesh had experienced very severe floods which were not seen in a span of 100 years. The State is recovering slowly. Meanwhile floods came again. Sir, one should not forget that the Krishna and Godavari deltas are the rice bowels of our beloved country. The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has announced various relief measures including fresh loans for the farmers of the affected area. Sir, the State Government has announced one bag of fertilizers per acre at pre-cost in the affected area. It announced to supply seeds on a non-profit basis. The State Government has evolved a plan combining long-term standing to improve the drainage system. 2.70 lakh doses of cholera vaccine were rushed to the affected area. Foodgrains and essential commodities were supplied, medicines were sent in bulk. The District administration evacuated people from the affectted areas by using launches. So, the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken all relief measures which it could, but, unfortunately, the Central Government has done practically nothing. Sir, it is very unfortunate. It seems that the Central Government is considering these floods as one of the measures to control population explosion. Sir, if it is the case, God alone can save this country.

Sir, the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Central Government to release Rs. 50-crores grant immediately as an immediate assistance to the affected people in the flood-affected area. The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Shri N. T. Ramarao garu has personally requested our hon. Prime Minister regarding this grant. Sir, the State Government also requested the Central Government to send immediately a Central team to Andhra Pradesh to assess the damage caused due to floods. But so far not even a single paisa has been released, nor has the Central team been sent to Andhra Pradesh. Sir, this

is very unpardonable and unjustifiable on the part of the Central Government. Of course, these are all temporary measures. We should seek for permanent measures.

Sir, construction of barrages, construction of projects across the River Godavari is the only key to solve the flood problem of Andhra Pradesh. Construction of Polavaram barrage in West Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh is the only key to solve the flood problem of Godavari in Andhra Pradesh. Sir, it is a multi-purpose project. It will irrigate nearly 7 lakh acres in Krishna, West Godavari, East Godavari and Visakhapatnam districts. It generates 720 MW of hydel power. It will convey drinking water to the port city of Visakhapatnam. Left Canal can be used for extensive navigation facilities. It also aims at transfering 80 TMC of Godavari water to the Krishna basin. It also reduces some pressure on the Godavari barrage. But, unfortunately, Sir, this project is pending at the Central Water Department since 1978. Sir, Capt. Dinshah Dastoor has given a proposal of Garland Canal which comprises the Himalayan canal which links the River Ravi in the west with the River Brahmaputra in the east and the central and south canal. These two canals, i.e. the Himalayan canal and the central and south canal can be linked with pipelines This project provides irrigation to all parts of the country. It prevents droughts and floods. It generates ultimated hydel power. It provides a water course for steamers. Sir, some international experts have described this Garland Canal Project as a bold and historic effort of our times.

6.00 P.M.

Sir, the famous engineer, Dr. K. L. Rao, the late Dr. K. L. Rao, gave a proposal for inter-linking Indian rivers, i.e., the Brahmaputra with the Ganga and the Ganga with the Kaveri. It will also prevent floods. So, Sir, I earnestly, I wholeheartedly, I sincerely request the Minister to consider the following points, namely: (1) to release immediately Rs. 50 crores by way of grant to Andhra Pradesh as immediate assistance, (2) to send a Central team of experts to Andhra Pradesh immediately to assess the damage caused by the floods in Andhra Pradesh, (3) to give immediate clearance for Polavaram project to be constructed on river Godavari, and (4) to consider either the Garland Canal proposed by Mr. Dastur, or the Brahmaputra, the Ganga and the Kaveri inter-linking canal proposed by Dr. K. L. Rao.

Sir, let us all forget politics for some time. While solving the national calamities and while considering the national issues let us all unitedly try to make our great motherland a land of heaven. Thank you.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Punjab): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, so strange are the ways of nature that if it is the scarcity of water which hits man on, one occasion it is the fury of floods which brings untold sorrow and misery to him on the other. In a vast country as ours, we often have to experience the extremes of nature. For the last three years it was a severe drought which put pressure on our economy and this time it is the floods which have hit the various parts of the country.

Sir, it was in order to formulate a long-term policy and prepare contingency plans that Shri Rajiv Gandhi carved out a new Ministry of Water Resources and it is heartening to realise that this nascent Ministry has worked in that direction. I was sorry to hear my hon. friend speaking from the other side when the criticised the Central Government for not coming up to his expectations.

I do hope that he is appreciative of the dimensions of the problem, of the pressure that is often put on the Government and regardless of what we otherwise claim for different States when it comes to seeking assistance from the Centre, the Centre is always at the receiving end irrespective of how the Centre mops up the resources to meet the emergent needs of different States.

Sir, in the past a lot has been done in the direction of flood control There was a time when Delhi was often the victim of floods. But the construction of the embankment a few years back served the

[Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal]

additional purpose of providing the much-needed outer ring road for Delhi.

Sir, because of the constraint of time I would only refer to the recent agonising experience which the people of Patiala in Punjab had to go through because of the floods. A major breach in the *nadi* there inundated large parts of Patiala and a vast number of residents of the town were affected thereby. Thousands of people had to be evacuated from the low-lying areas and property worth crores of rupees was damaged. However, the relief provided was not commensurate with the damage. So I will seize this opportunity to impress upon the Government to make a very balanced assessment of the damage there and help the State to meet the loss which has accured to the people. I make this appeal here particularly because presently Punjab is under President's rule and genuinely we can stand up to demand from the Centre assistance and help where it is required.

With these words I thank you for providing me this opportunity but I do earnestly hope that the hon. Minister would consider the case of Patiala for grant of assistance commensurate to damage. Thank you.

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY (Assam): I shall be brief, as brief as possible.

In recent times, in recent sessions, to speak something about floods in the form of a short-duration or calling attention discussion, is a ritual. It is because there is no sincere effort on the part of the Central Government to solve this great human problem caused by the floods. During floods, it is mostly the poor people, the marginal farmers, who are affected. The rich or the affluent ones have nothing to do with it. I feel probably my State has remained neglected so far. I come from that cursed land where we are to put up with the curse of floods. But we have not seen any sincere effort or a pragmatic approach on the part of the Central Government to curb this evil.

As we know, flood brings destruction in many ways; it cripples the economy completely. Though we see the phenomenon of floods right from Kashmir down to Kanya Kumari, but it is a constant feature in case of Assam. From my childhood I have seen ravages of floods in Assam and till now I have been experiencing the problems created by floods. Even today there are floods in Assam. Vast areas of land are covered by floods. Here I would not like to give a list of areas damaged by floods in my State; probably it is known to the Government better. But in recent times, Assam has been reeling under three successive floods and till now it is there. Most of the areas in eleven districts of Assam have turned into a sort of lake. It is really a very tragic scene. With great anguish I speak here I myself had to remain in a ferry for eleven days and I saw how the people suffered there. Even till today many people are staying there, making it their home. We can imagine the amount of loss and damage caused by these floods, loss of life, property and other institutions. There is not a single highway left which is not affected by these floods. Then comes the problem of erosion. There is a heavy erosion; it is there in Jorhat, in Dibrugarh, in Lakhimpur, in Sadiya, in Dhubri, in Guwahati; everywhere, there is erosion. There is erosion in Karimganj and Silchar also. In the Silchar region, the Bark river is eroding like anything. In the Brahmaputra valley, the river Brahmaputra is eroding like anything. There is very high siltation in the river.

Sir, sometime ago, the Brahmaputra Board proposed a project. If this project had materialised, not only floods would have been controlled, but it would also have helped in improving the power situation. There is tremendous hydel potential. If this project had materialised, it would have supplied power not only to Assam but to other parts of the country as well. I want that there should be a pragmatic approach on the part of the Government in tackling this problem. Whenever I raise this question, the hon. Minister says that Government have no funds. How can I believe it when I find that Government is spending crores of rupees on festivals, games and runs? Government is spending crores of rupees on the visits of various VIPs to different parts of the country. When this is the case, how can I believe

that Government has no money to control floods, to banish this curse once and for all from this country? The problem begs solution even after forty years of Independence. The more pitiable condition is that, the most unfortunate part is that, the high-ups in the Government have no time to visit the floods-affected areas. They have time for other things but they have no time to visit the floods-affected people. Lakhs and lakhs of people are still reeling under floods. A large number of people are living in abject misery. A number of people are still living on tree-tops. Water is still there in many places.

I would request the hon. Minister to do something positively and urgently. Moreover, the project proposed by the Brahmaputra Board should be implemented very soon. They can do this if they have the political will and adopt a pragmatic approach. Sir, Assam gives oil, gas, tea, timber and jute. But in return, we get nothing. That is why, perhaps, the per capita income of the Assamese people very low compared with the rest of the country. In spite of the various resources they have the people of Assam are suffering like anything. On the top of it, the recurring floods have made the people more or less beggars. Sir, I shall not take much time. I only want that the Government should devote more time and energy to this problem. They should also come forward with more funds. Government should urgently allocate large funds to ease the difficulties of the flood-affected people in the State of Assam. I would also once again request the hon. Minister to give administrative and financial sanction to the project proposed by the Brahmaputra Board so that floods can be controlled in Assam. Thank you.

श्री भंवर लाल पंवार (राजस्थान) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश की यह विडम्बना है कि एक तरफ तो जल की अधिकता के कारण त्राहि-त्राहि मचती है और दूसरी ओर जल के अभाव के कारण त्राहि-त्राहि मचती है। मैं भारत के उस प्रान्त से आया हूं, जहां बाढ़ के संबंध में तो कोई बात नहीं है। वह तो मुझे केवल बचपन में सन् 1942 में देखने का अवसर मिला था या अभी जनता गर्वनमेंट के समय 1979 में कुछ देखने को मिला था. 1979 में राजस्थान की जो हालत हुई, उसका नियंत्रण उस समय की सरकार कर नहीं पाई थी, यह स्थिति बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है।

अंग्रेजों की सरकार ने जब स्वतन्त्र भारत की सत्ता का हस्तांतरण किया था, तो उस समय भारत को बिल्कुल खोखला करके सौंपा था। उसके बावजूद भी कांग्रेस सरकार ने सत्ता प्राप्त करने के तुरन्त पश्चात इस ओर ध्यान दिया और नवीन भारत निर्माणकर्ता स्वर्गीय पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरु ने पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के माध्यम से जल का पूर्ण उपयोग हो सके, इस संबंध में कार्यवाही की। हमने देखा कि पंडित जी ने अपने कार्यकाल में विशालकाय बहुद्देशीय बांधों का निर्माण किया। हीराकुड, भाखड़ा-नांगल, तुंगभद्रा, जैसे बांधों के माध्यम से देश में कृषि के क्षेत्र में मजबूत नींव का निर्माण कराया। श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने अपने प्रयासों से देश में हरित क्रांति के माध्यम से खाद्यान्न के मामले में भारत को स्वावलम्बी बनाया। हमारे नौजवान प्रधान मंत्री श्री राजीव गांधी इस संबंध में और अधिक प्रयत्नशील हैं एवं उन्होंने राष्ट्रीय जल संसाधन विकास कार्यक्रम को गम्भीरता से हाथ में लिया है। विज्ञान एवं बढ़ती प्रौद्योगिकी का पूर्ण उपयोग इस क्षेत्र में वैज्ञानिकों को अनुबन्धित कर प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस कार्य को और अधिक गति दी है और प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अनुभवी एवं सक्षम मंत्री श्री बी. शंकरानन्द जी को इस विभाग का कार्यभार सुपुर्द किया है। अतः तीव्र गति से इस ओर अधिक प्रगति की आशा है, लेकिन सरकारी अधिकारियों पर अंकुश लगाने की आवश्यकता है। मैं इस सबंध में माननीय मंत्री जी से एक निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जैसे टेलीफोन, रेलवे इत्यादि के संबंध में विकास पत्र जारी किये जाते हैं, तो क्यों नहीं, इस बाढ़ जैसी गंभीर स्थिति से निपटने के लिये जल विकास

[श्री भवर लाल पंवार]

पत्र के नाम से जारी कर इस समस्या का समाधान किया जा सकता ? क्योंकि हम देखते हैं कि देश में समानान्तर अर्थ व्यवस्था जो दो नम्बर के धन से चल रही है, उसका उपयोग भी किया जा सके और देश की इस गंभीर समस्या से भी निपटा जा सके।

इस अवसर पर मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से एक निवेदन और करना चाहूंगा कि इस बाढ़ के पानी को कन्ट्रोल करके स्टोर करके जो कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्य इलाकों में जैसे कि राजस्थान है, वहां पहुंचाया जाये ? सन् 1958 में जिस राजस्थान कैनाल का काम जिसका अब इन्दिरा गांधी नहर परियोजना के नाम से नामकरण कर दिया गया है, 30 वर्षों से इतनी कछुआ चाल से काम चल रहा है कि उसका लाभ अभी तक भारत को नही मिल पाया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से स्पष्ट रूप से यह निवेदन करना चाहूगा कि यह कैनाल अगर समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत पूरी हो हो जाती और अब भी अगर शीघ्र पूरी जाये, तो आने वाले 25 वर्ष तक पूरे भारत को राजस्थान ही खाद्यान्न के मामले में स्वावलम्बी बना सकता है। इसलिये इसके लिये अधिक से अधिक धन केन्द्र के द्वारा दिया जा कर इस योजना को पूरा कराया जाये। जैसे कि मैंने परसों ही एक प्रश्न के माध्यम से उठाया था और उसके उत्तर में केवल यह आया और जो राजस्थान सरकार का वर्ल्ड बैंक से इस योजना के संबध में धन की मांग है, उसके संबंध में क्या प्रगति है और केन्द्र उस मामले में कितना धन वहां से वर्ल्ड बैंक से और दिला सकता है या इस योजना को राज्य योजना से ले करके केन्द्रीय योजना में क्यों नही, परिवर्तित कर इस नहर के माध्यम से इस देश के विकास में काफी योगदान क्यों नहीं लिया जा रहा है, इस ओर भी ध्यान दें, तो राजस्थान के साथ-साथ देश का भी भला होगा।

धन्यवाद।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Mr. Vice-Chairman, before I reply to the various issues raised by the hon. Members, I must express my sympathies to those people who have suffered in the floods, who have lost their properties, whose property has been damaged and I express my condolences to the next of kith and kin of those people who have lost their lives in floods.

Many Members have spoken of course, with regard to the problems of water resources and their development in general. Some of them have given really some relevant suggestions for consideration of the Government in order to control flood or moderate flood. A few of them expressed their unhappiness over the P.M's visit to the areas where people are affected by flood. They also said why the Minister should visit. But I want to say that Government is and has been all these years always keen and concerned for ameliorating the conditions of the people who have suffered in flood areas. I have stated, in my main reply in the beginning to the Calling Attention Notice, the details of what action we have taken with regard to the flood affected areas. I have given details about the areas affected by floods in various parts of the country, State-wise and district-wise. Again I would like to inform the House that this year it has been reported that an area of about 16 lakh hectares has been affected and a population of about 8.4 million has suffered. I have given details about the loss of life and also the cattle that have perished. I have also said how these things are taken into consideration and how we have taken precautionary measures in writing to the various Chief Ministers of the States concerned to take contingency plans and programmes in order to control the floods. I have also referred to the visits of my predecessor and the Secretary (Water Resources) to Assam. They had held talks and I want to once again say that as far as Assam is concerned, we have extended central loan assistance to Assam towards expenditure on works component of flood protection and anti-erosion schemes. I repeat that during the period 1974-75 to 1987-88, a central loan assistance of Rs.

161.5 crores has been released to the Government of Assam. For the year 1988-89, an outlay of Rs. 21 crores has been provided and already Rs. 6 crores have been released very recently on 27th July—i.e. last month.

Sir, I do not want to take up the time of the House because hon. Members have said many things, especially on relief that we are giving on account of floods and it is the complaints of the hon. Members that more amount is given as relief rather than taking measure for flood protection works. It is true, Sir, and it has been the practice. Investment in flood protection works started during the First Plan period and substantial provisions were made thereafter in the various State Plans.

In the year 1976, Government of India constituted a National Flood Control Board which was called Rashtriya Barh Ayog and they went into all aspects of floods in the country. They produced a very bulky report for implementation by the State and Central Governments in 1980. They made as many as 207 recommendations largely covering the aspects of effect on development works, on encroachments, methodology of flood damage assessment, land use and regulation, costs and benefits, planning and implementation, financing, maintenance, legislation on flood management and research, education and training. Sir, by the end of the Sixth Plan period about Rs. 1,763 crores had been spent on various flood management works, primarily in the state sector. The approved outlay for the Seventh Plan was Rs. 947.39 crores. About Rs. 550 crores have been spent till the end of March, 1988. By the end of 1986-87, embankments had been constructed over a length of 14,511 km. with drainage channels running to 28,038 km., affording reasonable protection to 459 towns. About 4,701 villages have also been raised. Some Member said that action should be taken to raise the villages and the towns. I need not go into the details of this, Sir. But, the Planning Commission, I should say, has approved in the Sixth Plan, an outlay of Rs. 1049.10 crores for flood management, of which the States and the Union Territories accounted for Rs. 870.10 crores, and Rs. 175 crores were provided in the Central sector. Against this outlay, I should say, the expenditure during the Sixth Plan period was Rs. 787 crores—Rs. 619 crores by the States and Union Territories and Rs. 168 crores in the Central sector.

Sir, the Rashtriya Barh Ayog which went into the detailed aspects of all floods problem assessed that about 32 million hectares out of the total flood-prone area of 40 million hectares, could be provided with reasonable protection. By the end of the Sixth-Plan period, I have the figures to show that about 13 odd million hectares were reported by the States to have been provided reasonable protection at different levels of flood intensity. The Seventh Plan target is 1 million hectares, and the achievement till the end of March, 1987 was reported to be 0.37 million hectares.

I want to inform the House that the provision of embankments and drainage channels are not capable by themselves of offering absolute protection to any area from flooding. On techno-economic consideration, the approach is based on a study of flood levels achieved during the last 25 years. It has been found that the development works like road communications, railway lines, housing developments and protection to agricultural farms, often leads to aggravation of flood problems.

It can be seen today in Delhi, Sir. It is common knowledge of all of us that there are human activities by way of construction and other economic activities in the flood-prone areas of Delhi. With the recent heavy rains in Delhi, it was a heavy task for the Delhi Administration to make hard efforts to get these people evacuated. So, when human activities expand and they start work, especially in the low-lying area which is the flood-prone area, naturally the damage is more. It is our duty to see how best we can reduce or cut down the damages.

[Shri B. Shankaranand]

In this connection, I should say, the question of non-structural measures taken by the Government arises. The flood-protection measures are classified in two categories: One is the protective constructive measures, and the other is the non-constructive measures. Non-construction protective measures are flood forecasting and flood warning. I have given in my main reply till now how many flood warning stations we have established and how best we have been able to help the people by warning in time so that the damages with regard to loss of life and property are saved. Last time you are aware, the State from which you come, the flood forecast warnings were given and it saved a lot of damage in Andhra Pradesh. Andhra Pradesh was very appreciative of the work done by the Central Water Commission in this regard.

Before I conclude, I should inform the House that in our country there are many projects which have flood moderation components under operation. They are D.V.C. Reservoirs, Maithon Panchet Tilaiya and Konar; and Hirakud dam. Projects having flood moderation components under construction are Rengali dam on Brahmani river and Chandil dam on the Subernarekha. Projects having flood moderation components which have been proposed are Tipaimukh, Dehang, Subansiri in Brahmaputra and Barak Valleys. I have forgotten to mention the other one—Pagladiya.

I have already given outlays, but I can repeat. Outlays on flood control in the Sixth Plan and the first 3 years of Seventh Plan are: Rs. 786.84 crores and Rs. 552.94 crores respectively. The relief on floods that has been given is much more as can be seen from the figures that I am giving you now. During the Sixth Plan flood relief given was to the extent of Rs. 843.90 crores and in the first 3 years of Seventh Plan it was Rs. 996 96 crores. As compared to this, you will be surprised to see that the drought relief was much more. I do not want to go into these aspects, but there is a point whether we can utilise these relief funds for creating assets which will go a long way to add to the assets of protective measures with regard flood and utilising the flood water to the drought prone areas.

Before, I conclude I want to say that a few Members expressed their concern with regard to the Ganga-Cauvery link as was enunciated by Dr. K.L. Rao and the Dastur's Garland Canal scheme. On the floor of this House as well as outside I have expressed my views on more than one occasion that these aspects were gone into in detail by the experts of the Central Water Commission—their engineers and other engineers in this country. As per Dastur's programme of Garland Canal, I can say Mr. Dastur himself was not an engineer. He was never a water expert. He was just a pilot. Perhaps having flown all over the country, he found that he can suggest something which had absolutely no relevance to the technical or economic aspect of the project that he suggested. But then during the Janata regime he was encouraged to submit the report. Many hours of time was spent by the experts to go into his report. Ultimately they found that it is not a report that we can give serious thought to.

With regard to the Ganga-Cauvery Link Project, which was enunciated by Dr. K. L. Rao, with all respect to him, he was a very eminent engineer and he did make use of the Central Water Commission's engineers to prepare this project in the Commission itself. Ultimately it was found though it was technically feasible, but economically it was not at all feasible, because the amount of money that would be involved and the power that it requires to lift the water of the Ganga to bring down to Cauvery was too much. So, it has been found not at all economically feasible. With these words, I once again thank the Members who have taken part in the calling attention debate.

SHRI MOTURU HANUMANTHA RAO: Regarding Polavaram....

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I am coming to that. Many Members have suggested about the clearance of the projects which according to them may be true and which have a flood component in those projects. Regarding the clearance of the projects if a separate question is put, perhaps, I will be able to tell in detail and not in this debate. Thank you very much.

SHRI MOTURU HANUMANTHA RAO: Sir, I asked the hon. Minister to give some facts about the Central aid given to Andhra Pradesh in the last five years and the amount asked by the State Government.

Secondly, Sir, about Polavaram project even after so many years...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY): What do you want about Polavaram?

SHRI MOTURU HANUMANTHA RAO: Excuse me, Sir, the question of preventing floods lies in constructing projects. Polavaram project would help a lot in preventing floods in Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I do not know.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY): Are you making a speech?

SHRI MOTURU HANUMANTHA RAO: I will be brief. I am not going to make a speech. I am only asking a question. Why the Central Water Commission did not sanction or approve of it? In spite of the fact that the State Government was giving all necessary facts asked by the CWC, why it was not cleared? I want clarification on this point.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The question has nothing to do with the floods.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY): His point of view was if projects are constructed it would help in preventing the floods.

SHRI MOTURU HANUMANTHA RAO: Otherwise flood havoc would not have been there.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I need a separate question and debate on that.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY): You can give a separate question on this.

SHRI NARREDDY THULSI REDDY: Sir, in the statement very little in mentioned about Andhra Pradesh. That is the first point. This is nothing but partiality towards Andhra Pradesh. This is nothing but step-motherly attitude of the Central Government towards non-Congress (I) States.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY): What is your question?

SHRI NARREDDY THULASI REDDY: I want an assurance from the hon. Minister regarding immediate grant to Andhra Pradesh and immediately sending Central team to Andhra Pradesh.

Finally, the hon. Minister has said that Mr. Dastur is not an engineer. But the world renowned engineer and intellectual Mr. Buckminister Fuller is reported to have welcomed the proposal of Mr. Dastur. Some more international experts have also welcomed this proposal. So, once again I request the hon. Minister to go through this proposal.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, I need not repeat what I have already stated earlier. I do not depend on the advice of the foreign engineers. My own engineers in the Central Water Commission are very competent to give an opinion on that. I have given the opinion of the Central Water Commission engineers who are my advisers.

Regarding sending the team for relief work, unless the State Government writes to us about the damage where is the question of sending the team?

SHRI NARREDDY THULASI REDDY: Sir, the State Government has requested and the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh personally wrote a letter to the Prime Minister.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: We have not received.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY): He says that the Central Government has not received it.

SHRI MOTURU HANUMANTHA RAO: Sir, my question has not been answered. I wanted to know about the details of aid given to the Government of Andhra Pradesh in the last five years.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY): He says that he wants a separate notice for that. Then, he is prepared for a discussion.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY): Now, the House stands adjourned and will meet again on Monday, the 8th August 1988 at 11.a.m.

The House then adjourned at forty-one minutes past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Monday, the 8th August, 1988.